THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Thursday's Doings on Both Sides of the Capitol Dome.

A Resolution Proposing Congratulations for Brazil.

A Big Stack of Measures Introduced in the Lower House.

Nomination of Judge Brewer Confirmed by the Senate.

Congratulations for Brazil

WASHINGTON December 18—Senator Morgan offered the following in the senate this morning, which was laid over till to-morrow

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the United States of America congratulates the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the power, duties and responsibilities of self government based upon the free consent of the governed expressed in their repudiation of monarchical rule and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government and that the United States of Brazil is by this act recognized as a lawful and rightful government and that said government is of right entitled to exercise and enjoy international comity and all the benefits of the laws of nations as a sovereign power and the benefit of all rights, privileges and advantages under the existing treaties that were concluded between the United States of America and the late empire of Brazil and that this declaration shall be made to the United States of Brazil by the president and that the president by his proclamation shall require the people and government of the United States and all persons in authority therein to recognize the flag of the United States of Brazil as the flag of a free, sovereign and independent state

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE

WASHINGTON December 18—Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations reported in the senate to-day a joint resolution extending to the first of March 1890 the time of the international maritime conference, which was passed

Hiscock from the committee on the quadro centennial celebration, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to employ a stenographer and to have hearings before it reported. Hiscock stated that it was the intention of the committee to give hearings to the advocates of the various locations proposed as the site for the exposition. The resolution was referred

Plumb offered an amendment similar to that of last session, to the Pacific railroad funding bill, which was referred

Hoar introduced a bill to give jurisdiction in certain pension cases to the district courts of the United States, which was referred

Coke offered a resolution calling on the attorney general for information as to the attack on Justice Field in California and as to the killing of David S Terry by Deputy Marshal Nagle. The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

After an executive session the senate adjourned

HOUSE

The senate amendments to the house joint resolutions for printing the agricultural report were adopted

The committee on ways and means reported the concurrent resolution for a recess from December 21 until January 6, which was agreed to

The speaker having laid before the house the message from the president recommending that the limit of the international marine conference be extended two months a joint resolution extending that conference until March 1 was passed

The committee on rules reported a resolution for an immediate roll call of the states for the introduction and reference of bills, which was adopted

The Silcott committee reported a resolution authorizing the sergeant at arms to offer a reward of $5000 for the arrest of the absconding cashier, the reward to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house. The resolution was adopted.

Under a call of the states the following bills were introduced and referred:

To reduce the tobacco tax.

To regulate immigration and to amend the naturalization laws, and also to prohibit aliens from acquiring titles to lands in the United States

To declare the forfeiture of all unearned land grants

To repeal the pre-emption and timber culture land acts

To provide for a graduated income tax.

To tax trusts.

To prevent a contraction of the currency.

For the redemption of treasury notes.

For the free coinage of silver.

To permit the president to veto separate items in the general appropriation bills.

Requesting the president to open negotiations with Mexico for the establishment of friendly and commercial relations and for the adjustment of boundaries.

To repeal the duty on sugar and to pay a bounty to aid in the cultivation of sugar.

For the free importation of jute bagging.

To promote commercial union with Canada

To pay Col John Geo Ryan $1[illegible],000 damages. He was arrested charged with aiding John Surratt

Appropriating $800,000 to repair the post office building at Chicago, and also to place letter carriers who have served twenty years on the retired list on half pay.

To remove the tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine

Declaring it to be the sense of the house that the committee on ways and means should report at an early day a plan and rate of taxation by which $30,000,000 shall be raised annually on incomes and salaries in excess of $5000.

To preserve the purity of the electoral franchise

To declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production

To create a postal telegraph for the United States.

To shorten to three years the period required in homesteading public lands

To repeal the inter state commerce act

To ascertain the amount of the mortgaged indebtedness of the farmers of the United States and the percentage of farmers who are tenants

To enlarge the free list and equalize taxation

For the retirement of John C Fremont with the rank of major general.

For the total repeal of the internal revenue laws

For full reciprocity between the United States and Canada

To regulate the manufacture and sale of counterfeit or compound lard

To provide an increase of pensions to minor children and also to make the minimum rate of pensions $8 a month

To restore the rate of duty on imported wool

To prohibit gambling contracts in agricultural and other products

A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information in regard to the Tanner investigation.

For the admission into the union of Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming

The number of bills introduced under the call was 1,06[illegible]. Many of these are duplicates if not in language, at least in the subject matter of their provisions. The deaths of James Laird, of Nebraska, S S Cox of New York, N W Nutting, of New York, and R W Townshend, of Illinois, were announced to the house, which as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned until Friday

Senate Confirmations

WASHINGTON, December 18—Among the confirmations of nominations to-day in the senate was that of David J Brewer of Kansas to be associate justice of the supreme court, by a vote of 52 to 11, William Walter Phelps, to be minister to Germany, Thomas L Anderson of Ohio, to be minister to Bolivia; Frederick Douglass, to be minister to Hayti, A Loudon Snowden of Pennsylvania to be minister to Greece, Frank W Palmer of Illinois, to be public printer, and a number of consuls, including Warner P Sutton at Nuevo Laredo and Archibald J Sampson of Colorado at Paso Del Norte.

News From Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR, December 18—Capt Trovier, the French explorer, arrived here after crossing Africa from Loango on the west coast. He traveled by way of the Shire river and states that the Portuguese are displaying extraordinary aggressiveness along the river.

Emin Pasha is entirely out of danger and making rapid progress toward recovery.

The details of the events just previous to the execution of Bushiri, the Arab leader of the insurgents in revolt against the Germans, show that there had been an engagement between the Germans and Bushiri's forces, in which thirty of the latter were killed. Bushiri was captured by Wasega and surrendered to Captain Wissman, when the former received a reward of 10,000 rupees. At the banquet given Monday night to Henry M. Stanley by Coleman Smith, the British consul general, Stanley highly praised the Zanzibarians who accompanied his expedition. When his men were starving in the forests the Zanzibarians collected fungi, which kept the Europeans alive. The Zanzibarians touched nothing until after the Europeans had eaten.

The Indian community here to-day presented Stanley with a silver casket, containing an address praising his energy in opening Central Africa to commerce. Stanley gratefully thanked them for the unique compliment and dwelt upon the prospects for the early commercial development of the British East African company's territory. He urged the importance of connecting Mombassa on the coast with Victoria Nyanza by a railway which would pass into the heart of a region all parts of which teemed with a dense population and would consequently open for European manufacturers vast markets now dormant or unknown.

Cushing is Whipped.

NEW YORK, December 18—A [illegible] glove fight to the finish between Mike Cushing and Austin Gibbons took place this morning near Stamford, Conn. Three hundred persons witnessed the contest including John L. Sullivan. Gibbons was in the pink of condition, but Cushing was far from it. Cushing imagined he was going to have a walk over and drank freely so within an hour of the fight. The result was he got pounded all over the ring and knocked down again and again. Seeing he was in for it, Cushing tried to lose the fight on a foul, striking foul blows repeatedly and failing to get a decision on that butted Gibbons with his head many times. But Dominick McCaffrey was referee and would not allow him to get off in that way and at one time in the fight Gibbons held Cushing off with one hand and smashed a couple of his enemies outside of the ropes. In the twenty-fourth round Gibbons knocked Cushing out

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The president has transmitted to the senate the following nominations as postmasters:

Adam D Cooper at Canon City, Colo.

Jacob M. Buzzard at Silverton, Colo

Alphonze F [illegible] at Port Townsend, Washington

Frank E Harding at Park City, Utah.

John Kroom [illegible] at Las Vegas, N. M.

James E Wilson at Selma, Cala.

Wm E. Sutter at Yuba City, Cala.

Moses Bradshaw at Aspen, Colo.

Russian Influenza.

BOSTON, December 18—There are a dozen cases of influenza in Boston, and there is good reason to believe it will become general.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A number of new cases of Russian influenza have been reported. To-day's report shows a broker and a police captain among the sufferers.

World's Fair Committees.

WASHINGTON December 18.—Committees representing Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and Washington, met to-night for the purpose of agreeing upon a common plan to be presented to congress for the world's fair, leaving the question of site to be decided in congress. After a long debate a motion was carried, offered by Springer, that a committee representing each of the four cities be appointed to wait on the speaker and request him to secure a meeting of the committee on rules with a view to having it report a resolution to create a committee on a world's fair on Saturday next, and that the speaker be requested to appoint the committee before the adjournment for the holiday recess.

The West End Scandal.

LONDON, December 18—As a result of the secret examination in connection with the West End scandal, a summons has been issued for the arrest of Solicitor Arthur Newton, Clerk Taylor and interpreter Degala, for conspiring to defeat justice. It is understood that Newton assisted the proprietor of the Cleveland street house, in which the scandal occurred, in reaching America.

Fruit Dealers Fail.

CHICAGO, December 18—The Meade-Van Bokkelen company, dealers in California fruit, failed to-day. The liabilities are from $250,000 to $275,000, and the assets much less. The store was closed on judgments aggregating $37,000. The company was weakened a year ago by the failure of Geo. W Meade, the millionaire California fruit, land, wine man. It is said that the business, though large, has been very badly managed.

Traces of a Collision.

LONDON, December 18—Word comes from Ostend that a smack picked up in the North sea two boats marked "Gan Quan Sia," and "Lorcam." These are the names of two steamships and they are supposed to have collided. The Gan Quan Sia left Hugo via the Suez canal, on November 26, and the Lorcam sailed from the River Plate.

A Swindler Exposed.

NEW YORK, December 18—The publishers of Frank Leslie's newspaper have learned that one Charles W. Wilson has been swindling people in Nebraska and Wyoming by claiming to be their agent and so getting money for subscriptions and advertising. They say he is not known to them and had no authority to act for them.

Special Session Called.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., December 18.—The governor has called a special session of the legislature, to convene the third week in January. Among the matters to be considered is the settlement of the Fleming-Goff contest for the governorship.

A Pullman Porter's Crime.

DENVER, December 18.—D. Fiddler, a Pullman car porter, charged with robbing a passenger of $55, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

William's Troublesome Ear.

BERLIN, December 18.—The emperor's ear is troublesome again. It has recently grown worse. He is under treatment all the time and in constant pain.

Fled from his Debts.

COLDWATER, Mich., December 18.—A sensation has been created here by the disappearance of Dr. P. P. Nichols, formerly mayor and at one time register of deeds. It is alleged that Dr. Nichols' business methods have impoverished several families, among them needy widows and old soldiers. He is presumed to have gone to Canada. His debts are estimated at upwards of $30,000.

Quiet in Brazil.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The steamer Cyril arrived from Brazil and reports to-day and reports that business is going on just as before the revolution. The citizens are tearing down all the emblems and coats of arms having any connection with the imperial government. All the streets which bore names akin to royalty have been changed to conform with republican ideas.

Confessed His Crime.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—In the trial of the Navassa rioters yesterday Henry Jones confessed that he killed Thomas L. Foster and said that William James told him he had killed Mr. Foles.

The Good Work Progressing.

SALT LAKE, Utah, December 18.—Several more arrests were made to-day in connection with the recent developments before the grand jury. All gave bonds.

DECIDED TO DISSOLVE.

The Western States Passenger Association Dissolves.

Preposterous Demands of Wisconsin Central the Cause.

The Arrest of a Man in Denver Trying to Sell Stolen Bonds.

Story of How They Were Obtained not Believed by Police.

The Association Dissolved.

CHICAGO, December 18.—The Western States Railway Passenger association was dissolved at a meeting of the general managers this afternoon. Ten days ago at a meeting the matter of the continuance was put in the hands of the general managers because of the withdrawal from membership of the Burlington and Northern and Minneapolis and St. Louis. These roads absolutely refused to remain members unless the Wisconsin Central showed up its secret contracts on the passenger business in accordance with agreement. This the Wisconsin Central refused to do and to cap the climax to-day it absolutely refused to remain a member of the association unless it were allowed differential fares and unless the fast trains on the direct Chicago and St. Paul lines were withdrawn. A resolution was almost immediately passed dissolving the association and throwing the whole blame on "the preposterous demands of one of its members."

It was also voted impossible to form any new association unless the Wisconsin Central moderated its demands. The Western States association has been the largest and most important rate preserving association in the country. It is deemed almost impossible to maintain rates without the influence of an association and the western and southwestern lines will undoubtedly form a new association leaving the northwestern lines to fight out their own salvation.

Arrested in the Act.

DENVER, December 18.—The detectives last night arrested Fritz E. Newman alias Ernest Hoffman while trying to dispose of indemnity bonds amounting to $20,000, which were destined for the Anglo-Nevada Assurance corporation of Chicago.

The bonds had been sent by Frith & Zollars, insurance agents of this city, to Chicago and are supposed to have been stolen from the Wells Fargo express while en route through Kansas. Newman's story is that while coming west on a "blind baggage" he met another tramp at Limon, and the two came to this city together. On arriving here the stranger gave him the bonds to sell and while attempting to dispose of them he was arrested. He declares he did not know they were stolen. The stranger cannot be found and the police put no confidence in the story.

Payson's Measure.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Representative Payson to-day introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 to be immediately available for the purpose of paying members of congress their salaries lost by the Silcott defalcation. It charges the investigating committee with the duty of transferring the assets of the office to the United States treasurer, who shall be entrusted with the disbursement of the same. Any private deposits of members found in the safe are to be held by the treasurer subject to disposition by the court of claims.

The tariff bill introduced in the house to-day by Representative Dockery reduces those sections of the Mills' bill relating to lumber and wood, wool and woolen fabrics, and carpets and clothing.

Motion to Quash.

DENVER, December 19.—The attorneys for Secretary of State Rice and Collier & Cleveland yesterday filed in Judge Allen's court a motion to quash the indictments against them for conspiracy. The grounds cited for the quashing are that the indictment does not state the means or the representations or pretenses by and through which the defendants conspired to defraud the state; that the indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute an offense against the laws of the state; and that the matter set forth in the indictment does not constitute an offense against the laws of the state. The motion will be argued on the 21st.

Our Wealth.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The World has obtained from the treasurer of each state the value of property assessed for taxation. The census office in 1880 made a report of an inquiry into the proportions existing in each state between taxed property and actual wealth, which ranges between 25 per cent in Illinois and 68 in Wyoming. The World's report shows an increase in taxable property of $[illegible] and an increase in actual wealth of $[illegible] since 1880. The total wealth is $[illegible] exclusive of public property and $[illegible] is the total value of property invested or owned abroad. The wealth of the United States now exceeds the total wealth of the whole world as early as the previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, and the amount invested abroad is alone equal to the national wealth of Portugal and Denmark.

The Influenza Spreading.

DETROIT, December 19.—The Russian influenza has reached Detroit, but curiously enough so far only bank employes are afflicted. This is attributed, however, to the report that the microbes travel in paper money and when the contagious paper has been freely circulated in the city, it is expected that the disease will become epidemic.

KANSAS CITY, December 19.—A local paper says that a number of cases of influenza, distinct enough in type to be readily recognizable, have attracted the observation of physicians of this city.

To Make the Loss Good.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The special house committee investigating the Silcott defalcation has agreed upon a report by the terms of which an appropriation will be asked to make good the losses sustained by the members of the house. A separate bill will also be reported making the sergeant-at-arms a disbursing agent.

Five of the seven members of the committee, including the chairman, hold that the sergeant-at-arms was a public officer, and individual members are justified by usage and official recognition, extending over many years, in so regarding him, and that the loss by the malfeasance of Silcott should be borne by the public treasury, and not by the members of congress who have not received the compensation to which they are entitled by law. The committee also hold that it would not be justified in taking special deposits left with the sergeant at arms for the purpose of applying them toward the payment of salaries due by the government, and therefore that such public funds should be restored to the private owners. By the proposed pro rata arrangement those who have regularly drawn salaries up to November would have the advantage of sharing in the amounts that other members had left undrawn, which the majority of the committee regard as indefensible.

Present at Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, December 19—There was great excitement in the executive session of the senate this afternoon when a senator upon looking up at the gentlemen's gallery discovered a man sitting there and apparently taking a good deal of interest in the proceedings. The utmost confusion prevailed for awhile and the doorkeeper was dispatched to eject the intruder, who proved to be a young man about twenty years of age. He evidently had been asleep when the senate went into executive session and was probably discovered before he secured any valuable information. He will always, however, carry with him the distinction of having been in the gallery while the senate was supposedly enjoying the seclusion of a secret session.

The Holyoke White Caps.

HOLYOKE, Colo., December 19.—District Attorney J. E. Garrigues arrived from Greeley on Tuesday of this week and has been looking up the white cappers who committed the outrage upon Attorneys Bennett and Kelsey on the morning of the 8th inst. He to-day filed information in the county court against Louis C. Winterbee, Lee Winterbee, Arthur A. Stace, Edward Sparks, Swan Nelson, Oswald Herzog, James Lovett, Geo. Paine and Chas. E. McPherson, charging them upon four separate informations with assault and battery and false imprisonment upon the persons of Wm. D. Kelsey and John L. Bennett. Garrigues says that if from any causes these charges should miscarry in the county court he will go before the grand jury on the 5th of next month and have every person connected with the matter in any shape indicted for conspiracy.

Montana's Legislature.

HELENA, Mont., December 19.—Little transpired in either house of the legislature this morning. After roll call the senate took a recess until 2 p. m. and forthwith went into a joint caucus in order to arrive at some understanding as to permanent organization. The most important event of the day was the filing of a suit against State Auditor Kenney by Col. W. F. Sanders as attorney for the republican members of the lower house. The suit is brought to compel the auditor to pay mileage and salary to the members, which he has refused to do, as no appropriation was made for the payment. It is apparent that the suit is only brought in order to bring the whole question before the courts.

Beaten by Robbers.

DENVER, December 19.—Carl Jackson, an old-time ranchman 70 years of age, was found lying on the floor of his cabin, three miles from Golden, yesterday unconscious, with his jaw and two ribs broken and otherwise horribly beaten. He is supposed to have been lying there for a day or two. He was brought here to-day for treatment and is not expected to recover. Jackson last Saturday sold some land for $2500 and deposited the money in a Denver bank. It is supposed that the thieves entered the cabin for robbery and, not finding the money, beat the old man to make him disclose its hiding place. If the men are captured they will probably be lynched.

Barbosa's Denial.

LISBON, December 19.—Seculo publishes a telegram from Barbosa, the Brazilian minister of finance, denying assertions in the manifesto recently issued to the people of Brazil by the Viscount Ouro Preto, lately imperial prime minister, in which he stated that although the government possessed information concerning the revolutionary movement it was impossible for the civil authorities to crush the plotters, because no reliance could be placed in the officers of the army or the soldiers and declared that Maracaju, the imperial minister of war, acted the part of a traitor to his colleagues. Barbosa declares that the viscount is a calumniator.

Prohibition Convention.

OMAHA, December 18.—The inter-state prohibition convention of Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, assembled in this city to-day at Exposition hall. Very little local interest was manifested.

Expelled From the League.

NEW YORK, December 18—The Brotherhood Base ball league to-night expelled Glasscock, Clarkson, Denny, Miller, Beckley, McKean, Beatin, Buckley, Boyle, Clements, Gleason, Schriver, Sommers, Mulvey and Delehanty.

A Missing Heiress.

ST. LOUIS, December 19—The proceedings in court to-day to compel Chas. Spinks and John Taylor to produce Alice Jackman, the missing heiress, who was abducted in November, have brought forth the reply from Spinks that he took charge of the girl at her own request and sent her to live with a family at Woodland, Ills., where she is receiving proper care and attention and expresses herself as being happy

Arrested for Shop Lifting.

KANSAS CITY, December 18—Miss Maud Curran, who has been supposed to be one of the most faithful workers for various charitable associations of this city, was arrested last night for shop lifting. The police found over $1,000 worth of goods stored in her residence.

Compromising Discovery.

VIENNA, December 19.—The Tagblatt says that a number of proclamations addressed to Russians in Galicia were found in the possession of a man disguised as a peasant, who was arrested recently at Podwoloczyski. Letters compromising many members of the Russian church were also found on him.

Pardoned from the Penitentiary.

DENVER, December 19—Governor Cooper to-day pardoned from the penitentiary Henry Hanschild, who eight years ago was sentenced to fourteen years from Conejos county for horse stealing. Hanschild is now only twenty years old. When the crime was committed he had been in this country from Sweden but six months and was induced to commit the theft by four older men.

Charges Against Morgan.

WASHINGTON December 19—The senate committee on Indian affairs had up to-day the nomination of Indian Commissioner Morgan. Father Stephen, director of the Catholic mission headquarters in this city, was present and filed written charges against Morgan of prejudice towards the Catholic schools and teachers under the control of the Indian bureau. The matter went over until after recess for final action.

Fight with Armed Robbers.

WACO, Texas, December 19—News has reached here of a fight on Tuesday between four farmers without firearms and two robbers armed with six shooters, in which one farmer, John T. Mathews, was killed. Another, W. E. Harris, was seriously wounded, and the others were more or less injured. Jim Leber, supposed to be one of the robbers, was arrested.

Contested Election Cases

WASHINGTON December 19—The subcommittee of the house elections committee, charged with the arrangement of contested election cases, completed its work this morning. It was agreed that the republicans should select one case and the democrats another in alternation until all were arranged. This was done and the hearings begin after the holiday recess.

Rumored Loss of a Vessel.

NEW YORK, December 19.—It is rumored in shipping circles that the river steamer City of Kingston has been lost. The vessel formerly plied between this city and Rondout, on the Hudson, but was sold to the Northern Pacific railroad to run on Puget Sound. Two weeks ago she left here destined for that place by way of Cape Horn. Since that time nothing has been heard of her.

In Memory of Jackson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 19.—At a meeting to-day of soldiers and personal friends of General Andrew Jackson an appeal was issued to the governors of every state, the mayors of cities, officers of military commands, civic societies, and all the local American citizens to unite in commemorating General Jackson's victory on the 8th of January, thereby to keep alive the fires of patriotism and green the memory of him whose utterance "the union must and shall be preserved," is now the watchword of the nation.

Parnell at Liverpool.

LONDON, December 19.—Parnell was received with a great public demonstration at Liverpool. In his address he exhorted Lancashire to rally in the next election to the assistance of the grand leader of the liberal party. At a banquet at which Parnell was introduced to-night a check for $[illegible],500, the sum of the proceeds of the Liverpool tenants' defense fund was presented to him. In thanking the donors he again declared that the object of the home rule party was to secure the industrial development of Ireland.

Actions Unbecoming an Officer.

CHICAGO, December 19.—There were five more discharges issued from the office of Superintendent of Police Hubbard to-day. The officers removed are Detectives Palmer and Flynn, Patrolmen McRae, O'Hearn and Daniel Cunningham and Station-keeper Peter Kelly. The charges in each case were "conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty," but the men are all removed for their actions during the Cronin case.

BUYING PAY ROCK.

Intense Excitement in the Denver Mining Exchange.

Scene on the Occasion of the Listing of the Pay Rock.

Two Convicted Murderers Have a Chance for Life.

Opposition to Judge Brewer's Confirmation as Justice.

Lively Time on 'Change.

DENVER, December 17.—Nothing in the history of the mining exchanges of America has ever equaled the scene upon the floor of the Colorado exchange to-day at the listing of the Pay Rock mine. The floor and gallery of the exchange were crowded to their utmost capacity with brokers and spectators. When the caller yelled "Pay Rock" the pit became a bedlam and the confusion at the Tower of Babel could not have been more intense. Hundreds of brokers in their wild efforts to fill their orders climbed upon each others shoulders, crushing men and hats to the floor. The excitement ran so high that women in the galleries sent orders for several thousand shares. At the conclusion of the second call the 2,000,000 shares of stock had been sold, yet all the orders were not filled.

Some of the largest purchasers were W. C. Wynkoop 400,000, Geo. O. Keeler 280,000, William Weston 100,000, Charles Taylor 100,000 and A. B. Porter 100,000. Late in the day a telegram was received from St. Louis brokers ordering 300,000 shares which could not be filled, and brokers from San Francisco claim that the excitement and sales during the Virginia Consolidated and Hale and Norcross stock days was not equal to that of to-day. It was the intention to have the stock listed on the St. Louis exchange to-day but by some oversight it did not go on and will not now for several days. The total sales to-day amounted to 2,180,800 which beats the record of any exchange in America.

A Chance for Life.

DENVER, December 17.—Late last night the supreme court of the United States granted writs of habeas corpus in the cases of James J. Medley and James H. Savage, sentenced to be hanged during the third week of this month. The following telegram was received at the state house:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1889.

To the Attorney General, Denver, Colo.:

In the matter of James J. Medley and James H. Savage, under sentence of death for murder, the supreme court has this day granted writs of habeas corpus.

(Signed) JAMES H. MCKENNEY, Clerk.

Governor Cooper has also received similar information. These writs of habeas corpus may save the necks of Medley and Savage. In 1883 the law provided that the penalty for murder in the first degree should be death by hanging and the prisoners were to be hanged in the county where the murder was committed within not less than fifteen nor more than twenty five days from the date of sentence. Under the law of 1889, passed subsequently to the crimes charged in the Medley and Savage cases it was provided that the prisoner should be removed to the state penitentiary and kept in solitary confinement until executed. It was also provided that the execution should take place in not less than two weeks nor more than four weeks from the day of passing the sentence. The new law, it is claimed, repealed the old law. It is also claimed that the new law is ex-post facto as to the Medley and Savage cases and cannot be applied, and that the old law being repealed there is no law under which they can be sentenced. This point was raised in a motion for the arrest of judgment. The final hearing on this question by the United States supreme court will be awaited with interest.

Opposition to Brewer.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The executive session of the senate this afternoon lasted more than two hours. The principal topic of discussion was the nomination of Judge Brewer to be associate justice of the supreme court. This was called up by Senator Ingalls upon a favorable report by the committee on judiciary. Although there was no minority report the confirmation of the nomination was opposed by senators of both parties, it is said, who based their objections upon two grounds: First, his decisions in the prohibition cases in Kansas, which were afterwards reversed by the supreme court, and second, on the statement of facts in Judge Gresham's review of the appointment of a receiver of the Wabash system of railroads by Judge Brewer, whose order in the case Judge Gresham vacated so far as it affected the roads within the limits of his circuit. It was asserted that these things justify the suspicion that Judge Brewer is a friend of corporative interests as against those of the public, and that the facts as stated in Judge Gresham's review warrant an investigation. The friends of Judge Brewer, it is said, denied that he was in any wise unduly influenced in his action in the Wabash receivership case. Adjournment came before the case was disposed of. It is believed, however, that the nomination will be confirmed probably to-morrow.

Alleged Dishonest Officials.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 17.—The recent investigation of the grand jury into the alleged frauds in the disbursing of funds and the making of contracts by the city and county officials is resulting in a large number of arrests. Mayor Armstrong was arrested last night, there being nine indictments against him, charging him with intent to defraud the city and county. To-day Chas. A. Smith, Bishop Geo. Ranney, Jesse W. Fox, County Surveyor John C. Cutler, County Clerk L. D. Young, Abram Cannon, Alonzo Young, Judge Ridgely, Stephen R. Marks and W. V. Williams were also arrested on indictments of the same nature. All were taken before the United States commissioner and gave bonds in $1500. All will be arraigned on Saturday.

The Woodruff Case.

CHICAGO, December 17.—It seems probable now that the indictment against Frank Woodruff for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin will not be pushed to trial but that he will be tried for horse stealing.

Crushed to Death.

DENVER, December 17.—D. C. Boyd, 22 years old, a brakeman on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, was crushed to death by bumpers of a freight train at Burnham this morning. He leaves a wife and infant child.

A Son's Brutal Deed.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—George Geuther, aged 79 years, was to-day fatally beaten by his son Emil, aged 17. The boy bears a bad reputation. The quarrel arose over the refusal of the mother to furnish him with money.

A Venerable Poet's Birthday.

BOSTON, December 17.—To-day was the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of the poet, Whittier. He is very feeble and at his own request he will be spared the fatigue of receiving the congratulations of his friends who have been accustomed to visit him on these occasions.

The Deadly Wires.

TOLEDO, December 17.—This morning Robert Dalton, a painter, while at work lost his footing and fell across two electric light wires. He was instantly killed by the current. The body lay for an hour or so across the wires, which burned deep into his flesh, from which smoke and a sickening stench arose.

Pensions for Helpless Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Senator Turpie, from the committee on pensions, to-day made a favorable report on Quay's bill fixing $72 per month as the pension to be granted all persons who are or may become totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States.

Accounts Allowed.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—First Comptroller Matthews has decided to allow the accounts of United States Marshal Needles, of Oklahoma, and the United States commissioners appointed by Judge Shackelford for duty in that territory, on the ground that the services rendered by them were legal and proper. The accounts amount to about $35,000.

A Mysterious Fire.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Fire started in some mysterious way again last night in the large handsome mahogany desk in the center of the office of the secretary of war and burned a large hole through the top before it was discovered and extinguished. Several papers were destroyed. Secretary Proctor cannot understand how the fire originated, as he does not smoke and keeps no matches about the desk.

Voorhees Resigns.

DENVER, December 17.—A Times' Washington special says: J. E. P. Voorhees has tendered his resignation as collector of the port at Denver and it is understood that Colonel Heffron will be appointed.

Senator Wolcott has introduced a joint memorial in the senate for the establishment of a national park in the northwestern part of Colorado, embracing Trappers' lake.

Toole Sends His Message.

HELENA, Mont., December 17.—Governor Toole this morning sent to the senate and democratic house his message. The republican house was ignored by the governor. The senate took up the message this afternoon. The republican house have so far paid no attention to the warrant sent its members by the democratic minority and it has been determined to disregard it. A resolution to that effect was introduced this afternoon.

Robbed the Postman.

LONDON, December 17.—While a postman was delivering mail in a building in Hatton Garden this morning he was attacked by three men who wounded him, robbed him of the letter bag, carried him to an adjacent room and locked him in and escaped. It is stated that the mail stolen comprises a registered package from the Cape of Good Hope containing diamonds. The postoffice authorities, however, declare that the cape mails were delivered yesterday.

Dismissed From the Force.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Detectives John Swift and M. J. Crowe and Patrolman Redmond McDonald, who testified in favor of Daniel Coughlin in the recent Cronin trial, received notices of dismissal to-day from the force "for conduct unbecoming an officer and for neglect of duty." "This is only the beginning of the removals," said an officer to-day, "and from this time on you can look out for the removal of Clan na Gael men and their sympathizers daily."

Hoping for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, December 17.—There was a sound of weeping in the visitors cage in the jail this morning when friends of the four men yesterday convicted called on them and deplored their fate. Burke alone received no callers. He preserved the same careless demeanor he has exhibited since the trial began. Little Kunze had recovered his spirits. In fact all the prisoners, now that the suspense is over, are looking forward with hope to the possibility of a new trial.

The Silcott Defalcation.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Silcott investigation committee met to-day and resumed the consideration of the legal points involved and practically reached an agreement on a measure which may be regarded as a compromise between the diverse views of the members. This measure will provide for a reference of the subject to the court of claims, which tribunal is to determine the responsibility for the defalcation, and to adjust the claims of members who lost money if it follows from their findings that they are entitled to reimbursement by the government. Another meeting of the committee is to be held to perfect the form of the measure and to agree upon the details yet unsettled.

Senate Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The senate committee on finance to-day ordered favorable reports upon the following bills:

To relieve the treasury of the necessity of carrying upon its books the balance of unavailable assets that have accrued since the formation of the government. These amount to about $28,000,000.

A direct tax bill in the shape in which it passed both houses of the last congress.

The senate committee on education and labor instructed Chairman Blair to report favorably his educational bill. This action does not, however, bind any member of the committee as to his action on the floor of the senate. The nomination of Wm. T. Harris to be commissioner of education was ordered reported favorably.

The senate committee on pensions referred the dependent pension bill to a sub committee.

Russian Influenza in New York.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The sanitary inspector, who has investigated the report of the Russian influenza having arrived, reported to-day to the board of health. The matter will be brought to the attention of the board by Dr. Seligman who notified it that seven members of the family of Albert Kamotha were suffering from what he believed to be Russian influenza. The inspector says:

"The ages of those attacked range from fifty years to four years, all but two little children being over twenty one years. No cause of the attack is apparent, none of the family having recently arrived from Europe or been associated or thrown in contact with recent arrivals or any one suffering from the disease though certain ones recently received letters from Europe. The first case occurred on December 11. The first symptoms were sudden faintness, a chill and marked prostration which was then succeeded by headache and a general feeling of malaria followed by acute coryza, pharyngitis and slight laryngitis, winding up with bronchitis. The examination showed that the patients were about as sick as persons with a bad cold. The duration of the attack was two days and upwards." Health Officer Edson said he had no doubt it is the real Russian influenza.

A Brutal Fight.

BUTTE, Mont., December 17.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning John M. Gallagher died in his house from the effects of injuries received from G. H. Ward in a brutal fist fight that took place on Sunday morning. The cause of the fight was a dispute over a gambling account. The fight was formally arranged to take place at a sporting resort a couple of miles from the town. Only the principals and a dozen others were present. One hundred and five rounds were fought, all of them fiendish in their brutality, the men fighting like tigers. Ward knocked Gallagher down 98 times. Gallagher's left arm was broken by a blow in the 48th round, but he fought on with undiminished ferocity, his limb swelling as big as his body. In the 98th round Ward caught Gallagher off his guard and delivered a terrible right-hander under his chin, knocking Gallagher senseless. He partially recovered and fought seven more rounds in a half-dazed condition, receiving horrible punishment until knocked out in the one hundred and fifth round.

Fire in Trinidad.

DENVER, December 17.—A Trinidad special says: Fire was discovered in the basement of the United States livery stable about 1 o'clock this morning. The wind was blowing strong from the west and in spite of the efforts of the firemen the hay in the second story caught fire. After that it was only a question of how many buildings would burn and how much stock would be saved. The one story and basement stone building adjoining was the next to catch fire. This also was burned and the postoffice building was only saved by desperate fighting. Forty-two horses were in the barn and of these forty were burned. Twenty-five belonged to the stable and the remainder to private individuals. Mr. Seligman, one of the proprietors, said his loss was $25,000 with only $5,000 insurance.

Players' League in Session.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The Players' league resumed its session to-day and proceeded to discuss the relations of the clubs to the league and the rules. The committee on playing rules held a session in another parlor of the hotel. The forenoon session was occupied in adopting a set of by-laws. A representative of the St. Louis American association club was present hoping to arrange for admission to the Players' league.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on playing rules was taken up. The most important change was a provision to have two umpires at each game, one behind the bat and the other in the field. The pitchers' box is enlarged to 6x5 feet. Tim Keefe's ball was adopted.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The president has transmitted the following nominations to the senate:

Andrew M. Crawford, receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Ogn.

Frank M. Foote, receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyo.

Fremont Wood, United States attorney for Idaho.

Willoughby Cole, of California, United States attorney for the southern district of California.

George E. Gard, of California, United States marshal for the southern district of California.

New York Receives the Delegates.

NEW YORK, December 17.—All the American congress delegates to-day visited the normal college, museum of art, museum of natural history and St. Patrick's cathedral. To-night they attended a grand reception at the Union League club.

Unimpressed Indians.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The delegation of Sioux Indians now in Washington called upon Senators Allison and Wilson of Iowa at the capitol to-day. As they filed out of the room bystanders were convulsed to hear them say in taking leave of the dignified senators: "Well, good bye, boys."

PARNELL'S ADDRESS.

The Great Irish Leader Addresses Nottingham Meetings.

The Progress of the Movement for Home Rule for Ireland.

Balfour's Mixture of Policies Denounced by Mr. Parnell.

Ireland Declared to be Tranquil but Far From Appeased.

Parnell at Nottingham.

LONDON, December 17.—Parnell, who was to speak in reply to a speech recently made by Lord Salisbury, at Nottingham, arrived in that city to-day. A great crowd was at the railway station and he was greeted with mingled groans and cheers. Parnell addressed a large meeting this afternoon. He declared that there never had been a movement of such magnitude in a country which was so comparatively free from crime as the land league movement. The object of the home rule movement was to regenerate Ireland, especially with regard to her industrial condition. Balfour's plan of making railways through impoverished districts was a vain expenditure. Home rule aimed at national regeneration. This implied the regeneration of industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule was granted it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting the industrial developments, but the money would be judiciously and advantageously employed, instead of being wasted as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. Expenditures of that sort would enable Ireland to get and keep her head above the water and so exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world.

Parnell devoted his speech to-night to the tenants' league. He said this was by far the greatest and most powerful peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland, or any other country. Although Ireland was tranquil she was not appeased, and she did not submit. On the contrary the people's dislike of the government was rendered more intense for the experiences of three years of coercion. But the country though it did not yield was tranquil because of the faith it had in the assurances of Gladstone that the triumphant liberal party would soon give it legitimate freedom. Parnell would not say that it would be impossible to govern Ireland by mere coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Balfour had made several mistakes. Among these he had neglected to provide for arrears in rent and for the restitution of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of an agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his props away as chaff swept before a whirlwind. If the government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with the Times case confession would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter of the Parnell commission, which instead of trying personal indictments had tried the Irish nation and the movements of the Irish party.

Gun Wa's Office Burglarized.

DENVER, December 16.—At an early hour this morning a daring burglary occurred in the second story of 1629 Larimer street. The premises are occupied by the Chinese doctor, Gun Wa, whose glaring advertisements have of late flooded the country. An invoice of the badly wrecked desks and thoroughly rifled business offices shows the absence of $355 in currency, six watches, $100 in postage stamps and a chain formed from ninety Chinese gold and silver coins of the twelfth century, valued enormously by the Celestial on account of its being an heirloom. There were also several articles of jewelry taken to add to the value of the booty.

Gun Wa is inconsolable on account of the loss of the chain, which is closely connected with the traditions of his country and family, and has offered a reward for its return much in excess of its intrinsic value. Detectives are at work with considerable confidence of apprehending the thieves within a few hours.

Congratulations to Stanley.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The secretary of state has sent the following cable:

H. M. Stanley, Zanzibar.

I am directed by the president of the United States to tender his congratulations to you upon the success which has attended your tour of discovery through Africa, and upon the advantages which may accrue therefrom to the civilized world. Signed, BLAINE.

Teller's Bills.

DENVER, December 16.—A Times Washington special says: Senator Teller introduced several bills to-day, and among them the following of local interest in Colorado:

For the removal of the Southern Utes to Utah.

Amending the Colorado enabling act so as to extend for two years the time for selecting salt springs and reciting that the delay in selecting them is due to the delay in making government surveys.

To promote the efficiency of the general land office.

Appropriating $2000 for the relief of P. B. Moore, of Montrose, for money expended in building a military hospital at Fort Crawford.

Appropriating $2,400 to pay Joseph A. Jenkins for services as secretary of Colorado territory.

Prohibiting any combination for the control of patents.

Extending the provisions of an act for the settlement of accounts between the United States and Mississippi, so as to include all the states admitted since 1857.

Granting lands for reservoirs for the supply of water to Colorado Springs.

For the relief of Zora Smith, of Leadville.

The Ute removal bill provides for the ratification of the agreement with the Utes made by the commission. It proposes to pay the Utes $56,000 and appropriates $20,000 to buy sheep for them. It also appropriates $15,000 for buildings on the new reservation, $5,000 for removal expenses, $30,000 for the removal and reimbursement of persons who have rights on the reservation (the secretary of the interior to decide how much cash they are entitled to), and $5,000 for the survey of the new reservation. It is provided that the land in the old reservation shall be disposed of only by homestead entry and that in no case shall a patent be issued until the entryman has lived on the land five years. It is very strict in this respect and is intended to cut out speculators.

An Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—President Harrison to-day transmitted to the senate the extradition treaty with England, referred to in his message and negotiated by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister. By its terms the number of extraditable offenses is largely increased, the most important addition being that of embezzlement, so if the treaty be ratified Canada and the United States will cease to exchange a class of undesirable residents who have hitherto secured immunity from punishment.

The Samoan treaty negotiated at Berlin last spring has not been transmitted to the senate.

British Schooner Seized.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., December 17.—The British schooner Mary, which arrived yesterday from New Foundland with a cargo of fish, was seized to-day for discharging the cargo without a permit.

A SHORT LIFE.

Little McGinty, the Only Hippopotamus Ever Born in America.

It was brief but famous. The life of Little McGinty, as the baby hippopotamus born the other day at the New York zoo was

MR. M'GINTY.

named, after one who has been largely lamented of late throughout the entire land, lasted just four days and four hours.

Circumstances were against McGinty. He weighed only forty pounds at birth, which is sixty pounds short of the average weight of baby hippopotami. He was a delicate child, and when it became apparent that Fatima Murphy, his fond mother, was not equal to the strain of nursing him, Dr. Conklin and Keeper Downey knew that in raising the infant on the bottle they had a delicate task on their hands. It is an interesting fact in this connection that this is the way in which all hippopotami found on exhibition have been raised. The Arabs who procure the animals have learned that when a young "hippo" has been raised by its mother in the natural way it has imbibed too fully the wild instincts of its progenitors, that tame submission to confinement is an impossibility.

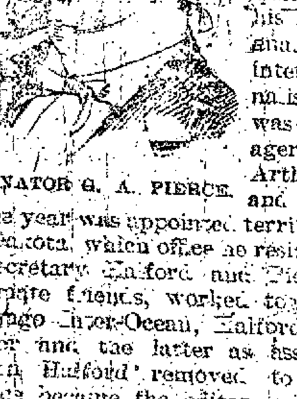
Hence their practice is to kill the mother as soon as it has given birth to its young, capture the latter and bring it up by hand, but the bottle-fed infant of all kinds is what the insurance people call a "risky life," and the Arabs fail to bring to maturity all the hippopotami they catch, even though the conditions of climate and their intimate knowledge of the proper course of procedure are in their favor. So, in the case of McGinty, the odds were all against him from the start, and when the weather changed his doom was practically sealed.

Dr. Conklin, superintendent of the Central park menagerie, feels that a mistake was made in naming the baby after an individual whose life, as far as publicly known, was a succession of disasters, and that sober second thought would have suggested the greater propriety of calling him Stanley or Emin Pasha. At the same time he was of the opinion that there would have been no saving grace in rendering this much homage to the gallant explorers of the former home of the dead baby's progenitors.

The skin of McGinty will be stuffed and placed in the same glass case with the remains of the lamented Mr. Crowley.

Gilbert A. Pierce.

North Dakota, in choosing Gilbert A. Pierce as her new senator, gained a man of some literary reputation and a good public speaker.



SENATOR G. A. PIERCE.

Pierce was born in the state of New York, and is 50 years of age. When quite young he left his home for Indiana, and became interested in journalism. In 188- he was one of the managers of President Arthur's campaign, and in July of the same year was appointed territorial governor of Dakota, which office he resigned in 1887.

Secretary Halford and Pierce, who are intimate friends, worked together on The Chicago Inter-Ocean, Halford as managing editor and the latter as associate editor. When Halford removed to Indianapolis, Pierce became the editor, and headed the granger movement while he held that position. The Farmers' Alliance is now his strongest supporter. He is a good editor, and a novelist also, but, like Beecher, he does not prize himself on his story writing. Pierce is probably as well read on Dickens' works as any one on either continent. "Dickens' Dictionary" is a most valuable book, which is greatly appreciated by students of Dickens for its value and convenience. Pierce's plan was used by Charles Dickens, Jr., in the preparation of a similar book.

A Vermont Church Sixty Years Ago.

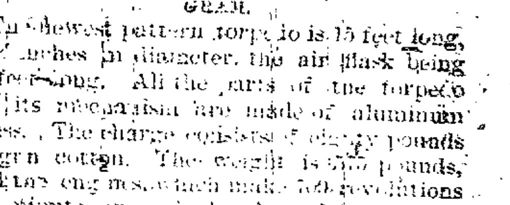
Congregational Review.

As soon as the text was given out Deacon Batchelder, who was old and very deaf, rose from his pew, walked heavily down the aisle, and half ascended the pulpit steps. Then he adjusted an enormous ear trumpet, and sat there through the long sermon, a pious and attentive, but most grotesque figure. The singers' seat stretched entirely across the church in front of the pulpit—two long rows, with a rack or desk for hymn books between them. The men singers sat with their backs to the pulpit, while the women faced them. When the leader struck his tuning fork and gave the key, all stood up and literally bawled and sang in each other's faces. All the old mournful minor tunes were great favorites, and the rhymed stories of hell fire, damnation, and lost souls gave the greatest satisfaction to both singers and parson. Questions of doctrine were Elder Whiteinch's greatest joy and most frequent discussion, and several times a year he preached on the "unpardonable sin," but we must remember that he had none of the sins of great cities to form subjects of sermons and to preach against—not even that of intemperance, for the simple reason that it was then considered a sin in no one to drink strong liquors, provided a man stopped short of gross intoxication. Habitual drinkers were all those of New England farmers. In nearly every household in the winter months a little pewter flagon or tankard filled with boiling water (and with straw-covered handle to prevent burning the hand) was brought in to the farmer at 8 o'clock, the regular bedtime. Then a great pitcher of rum toddy or cider flip was brewed, and every one, men, women and children drank of it, and thus went warmed to their ice-cold chambers, where the snow sifted in little drifts on the floor. No farm hand would work at plowing and haying without three glasses of rum a day. Even the few work-women who took their rounds among these farms—a tailoress, wool-weaver, an Indian "squaw nurse"—all demanded, received and drank their daily glass of rum. Bears were not infrequent visitors in Vermont in those days, and many a bear's tricks and depredations were reported at the Sunday "nooning," and the hunt was planned there as well. It was subsequently carried out in action, dealing death to the bear and giving sufficient reason for the large consumption of New England rum. But the bears are gone with forests, and the old Andover church is gone also. A chance spark from an old lantern set fire to the Jackson barn. The fire could be fought with only the bucket from the old well sweep and milk pails to carry water in. So the flames spread and the high winds blew them across the road to the old wooden church, and all were destroyed together and only a cellar wall and a few half-burned bricks mark the spot where so many dull but happy Sundays were spent.

THE HALL TORPEDO.

A New Invention for Destructive Warfare.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—All subaqueous torpedoes should be made to keep a constant depth of submersion, and be able to break through or avoid hostile defensive obstructions. These characteristics, combined with a score or more of others, as may readily be imagined, have been extremely difficult to attain with any one weapon. A torpedo invented by Lieut. Martin E. Hall, of the navy, is considered a weapon of great merit, so much so in fact as to be at present a great favor with English experts, a patent for use in that country having but recently been issued. The Hall torpedo belongs to the automobile type, and its essential features are the diving device, the attachment for overcoming the net defenses of vessels of war, and the method of mounting a large automatic engine in the after part of the flask.



HALL TORPEDO, EXTERNAL VIEW AND DIAGRAM.

The newest pattern torpedo is 15 feet long, 14½ inches in diameter, the air flask being 10 feet long. All the parts of the torpedo and its mechanism are made of aluminum brass. The charge consists of eighty pounds of gun cotton. The weight is [illegible] pounds, and the engines, which make [illegible] revolutions per minute, are calculated to drive the torpedo at a speed higher than that attained by any other pattern of automobile torpedo. The torpedo is made in three compartments, the different sections being screwed together. The forward compartment contains the firing apparatus and the magazine, the middle compartment the flask and the after one the crank pit of the engine and the immersion chamber.

The explosion of the magazine upon striking an object is done by means of a firing rod which is loosely fitted in a sleeve in the extreme forward end of the compartment; a spiral spring by its tension tends to force the rod against the firing pin, but is prevented from touching it by a trigger. Upon striking, the firing rod breaks the point of the trigger and is forced by the spring against the pin, firing the primer and exploding the magazine. A safety ring locks the trigger except when the torpedo is being projected through the water. The engine box forms the after portion of the middle section, and on it are two double acting trunk engines, four inches in diameter, and having a piston stroke of four inches. Gearing is used to transmit motion from the engines to the screws, one revolution of the former giving three to the latter.

The immersion chamber in the after portion of the torpedo contains the diving valve, which is one of the most vital as well as ingenious features of the mechanism. This valve is worked by a float, the position of which depends upon the amount of the water in the chamber. Water enters freely until the tube is filled, after which it can only enter by compressing the air in the chamber. By extending this tube a greater pressure of water will be required to fill the chamber than when the tube is contracted; hence in the former case the torpedo would dive deeper than in the latter. The reaction of the exhaust air from the crank pit raises the stern and makes the torpedo dive; and as it goes deeper the entering water compresses the air within, raises the float, gradually closes the bottom outlet of the diving valve, and opens the outlet when the torpedo goes below a predetermined depth.

It is not good form to bring a carriage to take a girl three squares in good weather; it is pretentious and snobbish.

Sufficient Credentials.

Careful Parent—Before I can give consent to your proposed marriage to my daughter, I must know something about your character.

Suitor—Certainly, sir, certainly. Here is my bank book.

Careful Parent (after a glance)—Take her, my son, and be happy.—New York Weekly.

Blown to Pieces.

CALUMET, Mich., December 17.—Three miners were blown to atoms by a premature blast in the Osceola mine last night.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WITH HIS OWN HAND.

Franklin B. Gowen Commits Suicide in a Washington Hotel.

The Mystery Which Surrounds the Famous Lawyer's Death.

Found Dead With a [illegible] Revolver by His Side.

Developments in the Investigation of Silcott's Defalcation.

Franklin B. Gowen Suicides.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, the well known railroad officer and lawyer of Pennsylvania, shot himself sometime between 3 o'clock yesterday and noon to-day in a room at Wormley's hotel.

The immediate circumstances surrounding the death of Gowen are shrouded in mystery. The last seen of him at the hotel before his dead body was discovered was at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he came down to the dining room to take lunch. He then appeared in excellent spirits.

Gowen came to Washington on the 9th and has been here ever since. He was engaged as counsel in some very important cases which have been on hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission for several days.

About noon to-day a chambermaid went to his door for the third time and finding it locked, as on previous trials informed the proprietor who made an investigation. Looking through the transom, lying on the floor he saw the dead body of Gowen and beside him lay a pistol.

Gowen was born in Philadelphia, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and in 1862 elected district attorney of Schuylkill county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad and for the Girard Coal trust. In 1869 he was chosen president of that company, but failed of re-election in 1884 on account of differences regarding the policy of the company, but was re-elected in 1882. Gowen conceived and put into operation the movement against the famous organization known as the Mollie McGuire's. In the trials which followed this movement Gowen was one of the counsel for the commonwealth.

Silcott's Defalcation.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Evening Star has the following: The developments in the case of the shortage in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the house while they do not fix dishonesty upon anybody but Silcott, show an astounding looseness in the financial transactions throughout that office. The members of the house criticise Leedom for this and for the alleged fact that he discounted members' notes with public money. The thing they condemn him for most is that, as they say, he was perfectly aware of the bad habits of Silcott and yet trusted him in the face of this knowledge. Leedom and Silcott were both fond of attending races and betting. Therefore Leedom knew this habit of his cashier and it is alleged that he knew Silcott was leading a fast life in other respects. This was known of course to a number of members.

The habit of discounting notes appears to have grown out of the rapid pace at which certain members were going to some extent it is thought in company with Silcott. The moral atmosphere within certain circles in intimate association with the sergeant-at-arms office does not appear to be clear. While the thirty-five notes referred to in the Star some days ago are alleged to have been forgeries, there are a lot in the safe which are genuine. This loose discount business appears to have been going on for years.

The committee are under the impression, as indicated by some of its members in discussing the matter, that the advances which were made were from the public fund and if Leedom was not aware of the fact it was because he knew nothing about the state of his own and the public finances in the hands of Silcott. On this subject Leedom stated that discounting during the session of congress was done with private moneys deposited with him and not out of the public funds, and when congress was not in session the discounts were negotiated with banks. When he was notified by the paying teller that he had overdrawn, he simply got money out of his own fund in Silcott's part of the safe and made the necessary deposit.

It appears from the books of the sergeant-at-arms that Adams, who is chairman of the investigation committee, had overdrawn his account to the amount of $70; that ex-Speaker Carlisle had overdrawn his account to the amount of $416; that Reed has overdrawn his account to the amount of $193. Other overdrafts are also shown. A reporter made an investigation in the case of Speaker Reed, and discovered that it was not in fact an overdraft. Reed placed his certificate in the sergeant-at-arms office on the 4th of December, when money was due him for additional salary. The speaker then authorized the procurance of a draft for the amount on New York. A day or two afterwards he got the draft. His certificate should have been taken to the treasury, the money drawn and the draft procured. It appears, however, that the money was not drawn from the treasury, though the sum was paid Reed. This gives the appearance of an overdraft.

Considering Complex Questions.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The special house committee which is investigating the defalcation of Cashier Silcott held a session to-day and under instructions of the house immediately began the examination of the laws bearing upon the subject. One of the members of the committee said that if it was decided that the sergeant-at-arms is a disbursing officer then a serious question arises as to how the individual deposits and accumulated salaries of the members are to be regarded, while if it should be held that the sergeant-at-arms is not a disbursing officer, then the extent of his agency and other vexatious questions remain to be settled. The special committee will probably take further testimony on Monday, as some facts have come to light which cast the suspicion of forgery or other fraud on certain transactions Silcott had with the National Metropolitan Bank.

British Indignation.

LONDON, December 14.—The papers here express much indignation at the action of the Portuguese officer, Pinto, in making war on the Makololo tribe in Africa in violation of the British interests. The Globe says: The conduct of Portugal is practically *causus belli*. England does not relish warring with contemptible powers, but if they become arrogant, insulting or aggressive beyond endurance she will not hesitate to make her power felt. The British fleet might exercise gentle pressure at Lisbon. A wave of the viceroy's hand would suffice to bring the Portuguese possessions in India under British sway.

An Important Decision.

DENVER, December 14.—A ruling was made in the United States court by Judge Hallett to-day that is of great importance to some of Aspen's most valuable mines, and will do much towards settling considerable expensive litigation, which has been a drawback to that rich camp. The case in question was begun on November 4th by Albert W. Hawkins, of Cleveland, O., owner of the famously rich Park Regent mine against B. Clarke Wheeler, et al, owners and lessees of the Bushwhacker mine located on Smuggler mountain at Aspen.

Hawkins applied for an injunction restraining Wheeler and the co-defendants from extracting ore from the Bushwhacker, alleging that the Park Regent had prior rights. On the 9th of November Wheeler made an agreement of compromise with the owner of the Park Regent. Wheeler was to be allowed to take out $50,000 to pay for the titles of the Bushwhacker and the Alpine claims. Then Hawkins was to be reimbursed $25,000 and to own one-half of the Bushwhacker and Alpine mines. A dispute arose about when the $50,000 was to be taken out, Hawkins claiming that the title must be obtained first and Wheeler claiming the right under the agreement to have the injunction dissolved and to be allowed to take out ore to pay off options on his copartners' interests. Wheeler plead his contract in court and Judge Hallett ruled in his favor.

Kilrain Convicted.

PURVIS, Miss., December 14.—A jury was secured without much difficulty this morning in the Kilrain case consisting of nine whites and three negroes. The testimony was not lengthy and did not differ materially from that in the hearing a few months ago. Referee Fitzpatrick was one of the witnesses. A strong charge was made by the attorney for the state, while the advocate for the defense held that the little affair was a social combat and not a prize fight. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of prize fighting, but guilty of assault and battery. They were out five hours. Kilrain was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and to imprisonment in the county jail for two months. Notice of appeal was then made and Kilrain was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

A Handsome Gift.

NEW YORK, December 14.—At the annual dinner of the Wesleyan University club last evening it was announced that Dr. Daniel Ayers, of Brooklyn, had paid over to the trustees the sum of $250,000, as an endowment fund for the university. Dr. Ayers, although not a graduate of the college, recently gave it $50,000 to establish a chair of biology and has also given other considerable sums. The newly elected president of the college, Bradford Raymond, added to the enthusiasm by the declaration that the trustees had resolved to add $250,000 to Dr. Ayers' gift and that $60,000 of the amount had already been raised.

Hanlan's Challenge.

TRENTON, N. J., December 14.—Edward Hanlan, the sculler, dictated a challenge to the world this afternoon, agreeing to post $1,000 with any New York paper agreed upon, for any open free for all scull race on any good course in this country, or on the Thames river, England, in July next, each entry to put up $1,000, the winner to take two-thirds and the second best one-third of the stakes; the winner to be classed as champion sculler of the world. If this is not satisfactory to Australians, he will row any Australian for $2,500 a side over the Thames course next July for the championship of the world.

Down Come the Wires.

NEW YORK, December 14.—This morning the commissioner of public works sent out gangs of men to cut down the poles and wires of the electric light companies. The men in each case started from the central stations of electric light companies and worked outward, cutting off communication in a great number of instances with all outlying points. Legal representatives of the companies warned the commissioner that he would be held responsible.

The city is almost entirely in darkness to-night in consequence of the cutting of the electric wires. Not an electric light is visible below the park on either side of the town.

Jackson Will Meet Sullivan.

BOSTON, December 13.—A meeting between Sullivan and Jackson at the California Athletic club, San Francisco, within five months for a purse of $15,000 is now assured. This morning Captain Cooke received a telegram from Captain Fulda, which stated that Jackson had cabled his willingness to meet Sullivan provided he had five months to get ready in. Sullivan has accepted the proposition. He will journey to the Pacific coast in a short time and prepare for the meeting.

A New Building for Denver.

DENVER, December 13.—The largely increasing business of the Colorado Mining Stock exchange has forced that organization to begin preparations for a building of their own to accommodate their customers and the public. At a recent meeting of the board of directors a committee was appointed to select a location for an eight story building, to cost $85[illegible]. A mining exchange bank will be incorporated and occupy the principal portion of the ground floor. The remainder of the building will be taken by brokers and other business offices. On Monday when the Pay Rock and one or two other new mines are to be put on the board the exchange will use the chamber of commerce building and will probably hold their sessions there indefinitely.

The Commission Fails.

KANSAS CITY, December 13.—The Journal's Tahlequah, I. T., special says: The United States commission has failed in its negotiation with the Cherokees for the sale of the Cherokee outlet and will leave for Washington to-morrow.

A Grand Jury's Report.

SALT LAKE, Utah, December 14.—The grand jury of the Third district court this afternoon made its report. The report shows that it has been the practice of the United States marshal to charge the penitentiary from 25 to 40 cents per gallon for milk from cows kept there and cared for by prison labor and fed principally from food raised upon the reservation or paid for by the government. The milk vouchers since 1882 have amounted to about $3000. The marshal has also been selling to the penitentiary potatoes raised on the reservation by convict labor. Another fruitful source of revenue for him has been charges for team hire for his deputies hauling prisoners to and from the penitentiary, etc. The marshal also supports, partly from public supplies and partly from table savings, twelve milch cows, one hundred hogs and two extra horses. In one year one team for which the government provided a driver earned the marshal, in hauling, the sum of $3200.

The jury says for $500 the government could provide itself with horses, wagon and harness to perform all this service and for $100 additional purchase two good cows sufficient to furnish all the milk necessary for the penitentiary. It would seem as though it were economy to do this. The jury also complains that the marshal has shown unusual favor to prisoners convicted of unlawful cohabitation. The supplies now furnished the penitentiary are by 25 per cent, too much.

The jury also investigated the administration of county affairs, and makes a sensational report thereon. The road work has received in five years $124,000 and there are no bids on the work and no proper vouchers on file. The county has sunk in canals $122,000 and has no canals save a waste ditch and nothing to show for the money. The collectors' defalcations are severely commented upon. The county has lost twenty thousand dollars by one collector and $9,000 through a clerk. The report says the county officials deal with themselves as a business firm for supplies and show favoritism to Mormon prisoners. The county court has also voted away valuable franchises for no public consideration. The officers have been trading with each other for supplies and entering into partnership with "spotters," dividing with them the fines imposed by the city. They have also paid to a bogus hydraulic canal company $9,697 for an interest in the Jordan river dam, which the company never owned but which the company obligingly bonded over to the city, the county receiving not a cent of money. The report in closing charges that the bulk of this fund has found its way into the pockets of the city and county officials.

The Proposed House Grab.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A number of democratic representatives clustered around Representative Mills in the house this morning, talking over the effect of the Silcott defalcation, on the party's chances in the next election.

Mills was the chief spokesman and he laid down vigorously his opinion that the democrats could not afford to reappropriate the lost money to reimburse themselves. It would lose the party thirty or forty members in the next house. He said it might be the money was lost through no fault of theirs and they thought the government responsible, but in every close district the party would find their opponents on the stump making loud proclamations and crying that a democratic sergeant-at-arms had lost the people's money and the democrats had voted to pay it back. It would lose them several hundred votes right along and before the campaign was over some of the members would be vainly seeking to give the sum appropriated away to churches or anybody that would have it, as was the case with the back pay grab.

The best way out of it, thought Mills, was for the democratic party leaders and Leedom to go among their friends and raise the money and turn it over to the treasury to make good the deficit. He was willing himself to give his November salary towards the fund and he thought other democrats would do the same.

A Satisfactory Purse.

BOSTON, December 14.—It seems that President Fulda's telegram yesterday relative to the meeting of Sullivan and Jackson did not mention $15,000 as the amount of the purse. Sullivan says that Fulda asked him by wire if he would meet Jackson under the stated conditions "for a satisfactory purse." "A satisfactory purse is what I am working for," said Sullivan, "and unless Mr. Fulda intends to come to my terms I don't believe he would ask such a question."

Test Base Ball Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Col. Rogers of the Philadelphia league ball club to-day filed a bill in equity against players Hallman and Buffinton, setting forth the nature of the league, its contracts, etc., and asking that the players be restrained from giving their services as ball players for the season of 1890 to any other club. These will be made test cases.

Verdict of Acquittal.

TUCSON, Ariz., December 14.—Trial of the seven men charged with robbing Paymaster Wham, of the United States army, of twenty-six thousand dollars last May was concluded to-day and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

DECREE OF JUSTICE.

The Jury in the Cronin Murder Case Return a Verdict.

Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan Given Life Sentences.

Little Kunze Gets Three Years and Beggs is Acquitted.

Closing Scenes and Incidents of the Celebrated Case.

CHICAGO, December 16.—One of the most memorable trials in the criminal history of America closed this afternoon when the jury impaneled three months ago rendered its verdict in the Cronin case. The return of this jury with a verdict and not a disagreement is a source of much congratulation to the public mind and although there is naturally much diversion of sentiment on the question of approval of the verdict the sense of relief which is experienced at the final culmination of the case is unanimous. However bitter too may have been the feelings engendered in the two factions into which the Irish people have been divided in the case, it cannot fail to be a source of congratulation to Judge McConnell that his impartial conduct as presiding judge has been such as to win for him not only the applause of both of these opposing factions but the approval alike of the leading jurists of the land upon the validity of his rulings.

As the court convened at 2 p. m. the judge received the announcement of a verdict of the jury. There was a momentary silence as the vast audience breathlessly awaited the first words of Judge McConnell, as he mounted the bench. "The jury is prepared to make a return in this case," said his honor, "but I observe that Mr. Donahue, counsel for O'Sullivan and Kunze, is absent."

"I have been requested to represent Mr. Donahue," said Mr. Forest. The court announced his satisfaction at the arrangement and a moment later the door leading from the jail opened and the five defendants marched in to receive the announcement of their fate.

Hardly a sound was heard as every eye in the audience was turned toward John F. Beggs, who led the procession. The face of the senior guardian of Camp 20 was pale and anxious looking, but he faced the stare of the audience boldly. Daniel Coughlin affected his usual indifference, but his restless, furtive eye denoted the terrible mental suspense the ex-detective experienced as he waited the dreadful announcement. Hardly a person in the court room succeeded in catching the eye of Patrick O'Sullivan. His looks were directed toward the floor and whatever emotion he may have felt at this critical moment was not shown. Martin Burke's face flushed for a moment as he approached his seat, but immediately after his features regained their natural expression and with affected nonchalance he resumed the chewing of gum as has been his wont during the course of the trial. For the first time since his arrest the little German, John Kunze, seemed to appreciate the gravity of his situation and his usual air of jauntiness was absent.

As the audience were contemplating the prisoners and commenting upon their demeanor the noise of many footsteps was again suddenly heard without and a moment later the twelve men in whose judgment reposed the lives of the defendants entered the room headed by Foreman Clark. Every prisoner simultaneously turned his eyes upon the jurors as if to read in their impassive features the secret of the verdict, but there was no sign to give them hope or fear.

"The clerk will call the roll of the jurors." Every person in the audience started as the sound of the judge's voice broke the silence only to add a deeper awe to the solemnity of the occasion. Slowly the jurors answered to their names and the twelve men were announced to be present.

"Gentlemen," said the court, "I understand you have reached a conclusion in this case?" With a bow Foreman Clark took from his pocket a large envelope and handed it to the judge, who in turn handed it to the clerk.

"The clerk will read the verdict," said the court. Instantly there was a hush so profound that as the clerk tore open the envelope the sound fell discordantly upon the anxious ears. A moment later this anxiety became painful in its intensity as the sonorous voice of the clerk began reading the verdict as follows:

"We the jury find Defendant John F. Beggs not guilty.

"We the jury find Defendant John Kunze guilty of manslaughter as charged in the indictment and fix the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of three years.

"We the jury find Defendants Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and Martin Burke guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives."

At the request of the defense the jury was then polled and reaffirmed the verdict. Simultaneously with the announcement of the verdict Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke turned deadly pale, while Kunze started suddenly from his seat and a moment later dropped his head upon his breast and burst into tears. Beggs' face was luminous with joy and immediately after the polling of the jury he arose from amid the prisoners, and walked over to the jury box, where, during the breathless lull that followed, he shook Foreman Clark's hand heartily and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I trust the future may confirm your judgment upon me, and that you will never regret that you found me not guilty of this terrible charge."

The only sound that broke the stillness following this was the deep sobs of little Kunze. He burst out with "God knows I am innocent. I never was in Lake View that night. Oh! God knows I am innocent, gentlemen." O'Sullivan was the only one of the other three prisoners who found refuge in tears. For a moment they trickled down his cheeks, but a minute later his black eyes flashed with defiance or a revival of courage and passing his hand across his brow he braced up in his seat and cast a longing glance around the court room. The only evidence of terror to be perceived in Coughlin was the increased pallor that overspread his face as he fully realized the significance of the sentence to life imprisonment and his lips twitched nervously during the colloquy that followed between his attorney and the court relative to a motion for a new trial. Martin Burke was unquestionably the least affected of all the prisoners. His usually florid face took on a slight pallor as the verdict was announced, but a moment later his jaws again began the mechanical mastication of gum as regularly as at any previous time during the trial.

As the verdict was announced and the large audience contemplated little Kunze's grief, Beggs turned to a reporter and said, "It is a shame to sentence Kunze, poor little fellow. I think he is as innocent as I am. It is a shame to send him to the penitentiary for three years. He had no more idea of being out that night than you had." The comments among the audience were varied. Both Irish factions were well represented and naturally took opposite views. Cronin's friends were overjoyed. "It is a shame," said Hon. P. W. Dunn, "it is a shame and a travesty upon justice." His sentiment found echo from a dozen Irishmen near him while only a dozen feet away the members of the other faction were congratulating themselves and the prisoners that the verdict was no worse and the friends of Beggs were elbowing their way through to grasp the hand of the senior guardian of Camp 20 in felicitation upon his exoneration.

Forest, in behalf of the four convicted defendants, entered the accustomed motion for a new trial. After considerable discussion the judge fixed January 13th as the day on which the motion for a new trial would be argued and the prisoners were taken back to the jail. Kunze was still crying and he went out of the door with the tears running down his face and still muttering and sobbing to himself. Burke followed Kunze and as he passed the former whispered to him. He seemed entirely unconcerned. O'Sullivan followed looking pale and sallow but not different from his usual appearance. Coughlin was the last of the prisoners to leave and as he stalked out he half turned and looked back into the court room as if expecting to see some friends. The doors clanged behind the bailiff who brought up the rear and the Cronin trial was over.

It was not until this afternoon that the jury finally came to a verdict and then it was that Juror Culver, who had been voting for acquittal for all the defendants since the jury went out, consented to compromise. The other jurors were for hanging Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, while he was for letting them all off. Culver finally agreed to a life sentence for the three. The jury was practically unanimous on the subject of Beggs' acquittal and but little time was needed to fix Kunze's term.

In the jail Kunze continued to bemoan his lot. The others when approached declined to be interviewed but it was evident from the demeanor of both Coughlin and Burke that they congratulated themselves on having been let off easily.

"What do you think of the verdict judge?" asked an associated press representative of Judge McConnell after the adjournment of court for the day. "Judicially, of course, I can have no opinion upon the verdict. As an individual, however, and without being cognizant of all the proceedings in the jury room, I might say I think the verdict is the result of the objection of some of the jurors to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence," said the judge.

"Mr. Culver, probably?" "No, not Mr. Culver, necessarily. I understand he was in favor of acquittal from the start. It was only after long and harassing deliberation that he agreed with the rest upon this verdict. You will probably find Mr. Culver was not the only man upon the jury who was opposed to the hanging of the principal defendants."

"But the jurors all swore on being examined as to their competence that they had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment or circumstantial evidence." "That is all true but behind all this each man probably had the mental reservation that the evidence must be convincing beyond reasonable doubt. Now if some of these men should think there was even the faintest shadow of doubt as to the guilt of these three men, do you not see how natural it would be for them to mentally compromise the matter with their consciences no matter how conclusive their judgment might be, by favoring life imprisonment in lieu of the death penalty, all because the case was one of circumstantial evidence."

"I believe you feel relieved that there has not been a disagreement?" "Do, most assuredly, although if the jury had disagreed and it became necessary to try the case again, I should not have flinched from presiding over the same case again."

About 4 o'clock an Associated press reporter went to the jail and found the four convicted defendants out in the corridor with the other inmates taking their usual exercise before supper. Kunze seems to hold himself apart from the other prisoners and remained in his cell, refusing to be comforted in his misfortune. Coughlin and O'Sullivan were at the entrance of the cage discussing the case with a couple of members of Camp 20, who had called to offer their sympathy or congratulations—who knows which? At the approach of the press representative they quickly lapsed into silence and the visitors departed. A note was subsequently sent to Coughlin and his companion requesting an interview and they finally approached the cage door.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said Coughlin very courteously, "but I do not desire to be interviewed."

"But what is your opinion of the verdict?" "I am afraid I shall have to refer you to Mr. Forest, my attorney, for an answer to that question."

"Are you disappointed at the verdict?" "Well, I suppose no man regards a verdict of life imprisonment with any particular enthusiasm," said the ex-detective grimly, "but really gentlemen I must decline to be interviewed." With this sentence Coughlin retired pleasantly bowing good evening as he went. It was evident that the prisoner was in a mood very near to elation and that to Dan Coughlin at least the verdict was a source of self congratulation. His habitual mood during the confinement of the past six months has been one of taciturnity but this evening a bright smile illuminated his face and his step was light and buoyant.

In the boys department Martin Burke was found walking up and down smoking a cigar. He seemed entirely composed and good natured as he greeted the Associated press reporter.

"Well, Burke, what do you think of it?" "Oh, I am not saying a word," said the young Irishman. "The Chicago papers have had enough to say about me already and I don't want to give them any excuse for saying any more."

"But don't include us in your general damnation." "I'm not damning the papers," said Burke, "I've nothing against them, but I guess they can get along without me." All efforts to extract any comments from Burke on the verdict were vain. He expressed himself as being delighted to converse on what he termed "social topics," but on this "other business" as he called it with a jerk of his head towards the court room, he was as dumb as an oyster.

Federation of Labor.

BOSTON, December 14.—At the opening of the fifth session of the American Federation of Labor the report of the committee on the constitution was taken up. The friends of closer union and improved machinery for handling strikes which may occur on May 1 were out in full force. The representatives of the International Typographical union and a number of printers who came from the central organizations were decidedly opposed to the question of assessments to meet the expenses of the expected strikers. The following section was adopted by a vote of 51 to 11:

The executive council shall have the power and are directed to levy a strike assessment of two cents per member on the first of June, 1890, in all national and international bodies under the jurisdiction of the federation.

The New Orleans Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—The fire this morning broke out in a four-story building at No. 76 St. Charles street, the second floor of which was occupied as a boarding house. In the house were seven members of the Nellie McHenry troupe and four of the Frederick Warde company. The inmates of the building all escaped without serious injury except Thomas Peters, the colored cook, and Frederick Rost, of the McHenry company, both of whom were burned and internally hurt. The loss is thirty thousand dollars.

Deposits of Bonds.

BOSTON, December 14.—A decisive majority of every issue of bonds by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has been deposited under the reorganization plan. The total amount deposited is $128,86[illegible],760, of which $30,812,709 is from European holders. The directors have voted that to prevent the hardship to distant and absent holders who have not become acquainted with the plan, such holders shall have until December 31 to deposit the bonds at the discretion of the chairman of the board.

He Saw Ditman.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—A conductor on the Chestnut street car line claims to have seen the missing banker, Ditman, on the night of his disappearance in his car. Ditman's clothing was dirty and the man looked as if he had either been on a spree or had fallen into the gutter. The conductor would not talk further until he had seen Ditman's relatives.

Another Flood.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., December 14.—A flood is threatened, as the rains have terribly swollen the river. The temporary bridges will probably go before night.

8 p. m.—This afternoon the bridge across the Conemaugh at Woodvale and the Lincoln street bridge were carried away. At one time the water was running down Washington street, completely surrounding the Cambria Iron company and Western Union telegraph office. No lives were lost. The water is now falling and no further danger is apprehended.

Hearings on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The ways and means committee held a meeting this morning and prepared to enter promptly upon the work preliminary to the preparation of a tariff bill by providing for a number of hearings at which the interests likely to be affected by the proposed changes may give their views.

The hearings were fixed as follows: Metals, ores and coal, December 2[illegible]th; sugar, December 28th; chemicals, December 30th; earthen and glassware, December 31st; wool, January 2d; hemp, jute and cotton goods, January 4th; silks, January 6th; tobacco, cigars, snuff and cigarettes, January 7th; provisions and farm products, January 8th; sundries, January 9th; wood, woodenware, books and paper, January 10th.

A True Bill.

LONDON, December 16.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Parke, the editor of the North London Press, for libeling the Earl of Euston. The alleged libel consists of an article charging that the earl was implicated in the West End scandal.

His Brain Unbalanced.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—James Buchanan Weaver, a nephew of ex-President Buchanan, and a prominent business man of this city, was taken to the Kirkbride insane hospital yesterday. He has been acting strangely for some time and on Friday tried to commit suicide.

The Operators Did Not Wait.

PUNXSATAWNEY, Pa., December 16.—Ten days ago the miners of Walston and Adrian, numbering nearly [illegible], decided to strike if certain demands were not complied with. The company without waiting for the expiration of the time of notice discharged all the men. If an attempt is made to evict miners from their houses or to put new men into the mines there will be serious trouble.

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......10 00 Six months........5 00
Three months.....3 50 One month.........1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A bill has been introduced in the senate to give the District of Columbia direct representation in congress. As far as the needs of the case are concerned they are not very apparent. None of the states of the union receive the amount of attention from congress that the district does.

The Leadville Herald-Democrat appeared on Tuesday in a new dress and with its size increased to a seven column, eight page paper. It is bright and newsy and generally well edited. The paper is one of which Leadville people can well be proud. It is the best evidence of the progress and prosperity of the Cloud city.

Speaker Reed deserves much credit for the promptness he has shown in choosing and announcing committees. It is proper that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of the committees but former speakers have often unnecessarily delayed the announcement of them and thus delayed the work of the house. Mr. Reed has always been noted for his prompt and industrious methods, and he will furnish a good example for a body of statesmen not noted for their industry.

The cutting of the electric light wires in New York, while it imposes some hardships on the people who depend on the wires for their light, seems to be the only way to bring the companies to a realization that they cannot longer defy both public opinion and the law. It will not take long for the wealthy corporations to put their wires under ground when they see that they must do it or go out of business and the safeguard to human life which will thus be secured will amply repay the people for the temporary inconvenience the cutting of the wires causes.

The Smithville (Ga.) Blade complains that republican newspapers promised prosperity in every line of trade and every walk of life if General Harrison was elected to the presidency. The Blade claims that while General Harrison has been elected, the promised prosperity has not followed and as proof of this offers the fact that its circulation has fallen off more than one hundred subscriptions. The Blade is to be sympathized with in this terrible misfortune of a decreasing circulation. It is an awful thing for the starving proprietor of a country newspaper to regard. But it can hardly be charged up to either the account of President Harrison or the republican party. The wisdom of the former subscribers is probably to blame.

The GAZETTE will on New Year's morning, as usual, publish a list of the prominent buildings erected during the past year, with other statistics showing the progress of the city. For some days representatives of the paper have been among the contractors looking up the work, and a majority have kindly responded by furnishing lists of the work done. During the year, however, there have been many buildings erected by citizens by days' work or otherwise, and the contractors, of course, do not take account of them. As it is important to the city that the list should be as large as possible it is hoped that persons who know of any such work will report it at the GAZETTE business office immediately. If there are any contractors who have been overlooked it is hoped they will hand in their lists.

The defalcation of Cashier Silcott will not be without good effects in several ways. It will undoubtedly help the extradition treaty, which Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine have drawn up, through congress and it will probably lead to a much needed reform in the methods of the sergeant-at-arms' office. Apropos of the loose way in which business is done in that office the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph gives the following incident:

Flower recalls how uneasy he once made the sergeant-at-arms, when he was formerly in the house, by refusing to receive his pay for a period during which he was absent from the house without leave. It is distinctly a violation of the law to pay members for any time that they are away from the house without leave, but there is probably not a case on record of the pay having been withheld on account of such absence. When Flower was formerly in the house he was at one time absent for about two weeks without leave, and when the sergeant-at-arms settled accounts with him he refused to receive the money for the time he was absent. The official insisted that he ought to take the money, as was the custom, but, as the millionaire congressman refused, he let the matter drop. In a day or two, however, he came back with the money and insisted that it must be taken and receipted for. Flower still refused to take it. "But you must," the official insisted. "If you do not it will cause a deal of trouble. A great many other members have been absent without leave, as the records will show, and they have all got their pay just the same. If your pay is deducted for absence the money will have to be covered into the treasury, and the question will arise why were not similar deductions made in the cases of other absentees. This will make it awkward all around." Still Flower would not take the money, and it was covered into the treasury. It is probable, however, that the reason for his refusing it was not made known to the auditing officers.

Mr. Grady's late Boston speech was one of the ablest efforts the Georgia editor has ever made. It was eloquent and spirited but conservative and full of good common sense. The south's side on the negro question has seldom been more ably presented, and seldom with less prejudice. It is only a few weeks since another distinguished citizen of Georgia, General Gordon, discussed the same subject before a Chicago audience with the same good feeling and with scarcely less ability. These two speeches are subjects for congratulations both north and south. The frequent presence of the Gradys and Gordons of the south at northern dinner tables and on northern platforms and of the brains and intellect of the north at southern dinner tables and on southern platforms will soon blot out Mason and Dixon's line and result in a long step in the direction of a solution of the negro question. We have had a good many years of face-making across the line with results which are not to be regarded with satisfaction. What we want now is face to face talk.

The Denver Times may have reason some time in the future to remember with regret the highly commendatory remarks it is now pleased to make with regard to the decisions of the supreme court respecting the contempt case against the editor and manager of the Denver Republican. On an appeal from the fine imposed by Judge Stuart, to the supreme court, the latter affirmed the decision of the lower court. A motion for a rehearing was then made, which was denied in a decision rendered on Thursday. The principle thus established, in which the Times professes to find so much cause for congratulation, is something very close to a muzzle. The conspirators in the Flack divorce case and other notable cases in New York, where the press has secured an impartial administration of justice despite the fact that the courts themselves had been a party to the conspiracies, would have found this muzzling process useful. The case in which the Republican editor and manager were fined for contempt was one in which the press of the state should have been allowed the greatest freedom in their criticisms. The impartial administration of justice demanded this. The precedent which is established by the decisions of the supreme court is a dangerous one and the Times may some day be brought to a forcible realization of this.

As was expected considerable opposition to the confirmation of General Morgan as commissioner of Indian affairs has developed in the senate. The objection that Morgan is opposed to the removal of the Utes from Colorado to Utah, might be a weighty one with the people of this state if it was a matter over which the commissioner had any control. But the objection loses its force since the removal of the Utes rests solely with congress and the president. Senator Plumb presents the objection that an eastern man ought not to be appointed to do western duties. In a general way the principle carried in Plumb's objection is a sound one, but this case deserves to be excepted from the general rule. The soundness of the principle lies only in the fact that a man who lives in a certain locality is presumed to be better acquainted with the needs of that locality and the conditions which surround it, and hence better able to deal with it for its welfare. There are, however, few men in the west who have made as close a study of the Indian question and who are as well able to cope with it successfully as is General Morgan. The gratifying results which have met his wise and humane efforts are the best proofs of his ability. It is not unlikely that Senator Plumb like his colleague Senator Ingalls, has a stronger reason for his opposition than any he has given to the public, in the fact that the Indian bureau is no longer made a grab-bag for the spoilsmen. Under Commissioner Oberly the bureau, which had always been choice meat for those who fight party battles solely for public office, was raised above the plane of political dicker. Commissioner Morgan has continued the good work begun by Oberly and naturally the spoilsmen are rabid in their denunciation of him.

The announcement of the sudden death yesterday of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen and especially of the shocking manner in which he came to it will be read with regret as deep as it will be general among those who knew the distinguished Philadelphian. Mr Gowen has for years been regarded as one of the brightest and ablest members of the Pennsylvania bar. He has frequently been mentioned for high positions on the bench but invariably refused to allow his name to be used on account of the vast interests he was connected with and which he would have to neglect or give up entirely should he accept. His work in behalf of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company has done much to prop that tottering corporation on frequent precarious occasions in its existence. The leading part Mr. Gowen took in crushing out that association of murderers in Pennsylvania known as the "Molly Maguires" will always be remembered gratefully not only by the people of that state but throughout the country. Out of his immense income Mr. Gowen always has spent large sums in charities and not a few will remember him gratefully in that way. At the time of his death he was scarcely beyond his prime and there was every probability had he lived that he would have attained still more distinction in his profession.

One of the New York state senators recently made the declaration that he hoped to see a bill introduced at this session of the legislature which would present a plan for a more effectual suppression of vote selling and buying than was contained in the Saxton bill, the famous measure which Governor Hill vetoed last winter. It is difficult to see just how this would be accomplished. The Saxton bill's provisions in this respect were very similar to those of the Australian system. Under this system the vote buyer cannot have any assurance that the seller will deliver what he is paid for and without this assurance it is not probable that bribery will thrive. It may be that some still more certain means for doing away with the pernicious practice of bribing, which is without question one of the worst evils which surround our polls can be devised, but it has not been presented so far. In the meantime the Australian system's provisions offer a long step in the direction of reform which every legislator who is sincere in his desires for the reform will be eager to take.

When General Grubb was nominated by the republicans of New Jersey for the governorship, there was a loud howl from the democratic press because it was said that he was not a resident of the state and therefore not eligible to office in New Jersey. The charge against General Grubb was a trumped up one and not based on facts. He was in business in Philadelphia, but both he and his family lived in Beverly, N. J. That was his home and had been so for years. There is now a case presented in the democratic family where the eligibility of a candidate for office is questioned on the same grounds, but it is probable that at least a part of the same press which attacked General Grubb will be silent now. Colonel Calvin S. Brice, of New York, is a self-announced candidate for senator from Ohio. Colonel Brice gave up his residence in Ohio eight years ago and moved to New York not voting or claiming residence, it is alleged, in the Buckeye state since. It would seem as if this ought to be sufficient to crush Brice's boom.

The New York Sun still continues its terrible charges against John Wanamaker. A long and diligent search by the Sun's brilliant Washington correspondent has developed the fact that on October 2[illegible] the mercantile house of which the postmaster general is at the head, bid on and secured the contract for "fourteen cuspidors for the war department, brass, at forty cents each." This is made the subject of an editorial by the Sun. The opportunity for political capital in this is difficult to see. If the department needed them there is no reason why the house of Wanamaker should not furnish them, and the price does not seem to be one from which the contractors will make a very large profit. The Sun, in its painful effort to be humorous, is attracting the kind of sympathy from the people which is usually devoted exclusively to a lunatic asylum.

The last number of the Chicago America contained a most interesting article on American cartoonists, accompanied by capital examples of our leading satirical artists. Thomas Nast, C. Gray Parker, F. G. Attwood, Frank P. W. Bellew (Chip), C. G. Taylor, and "Junius," were represented by cartoons expressly drawn for America, while Joseph Keppler and Bernard Gillam's work was illustrated by reproductions from Puck. One of the examples by Keppler was the title page of the first number of that paper, and the specimen of Gillam's work was his famous "Tattooed Man," from Puck of May 7, 1884. According to America, the distinctly great American cartoonists can be counted on the fingers of one hand, with two fingers to spare.

The house committee on elections were yesterday instructed to investigate the election of C. R. Breckinridge of the Second Arkansas district. This is the district in which the theft of the Plumerville ballot box occurred and in which Colonel Clayton, the republican candidate, was assassinated, the two crimes, it is charged, being closely connected. It will be a matter for hearty congratulation if the congressional investigation into the election of Mr. Breckinridge should throw some light on the perpetrators of the two crimes which may lead to the punishment they merit.

The Denver Republican of Sunday contains two editorials extracts from one of its exchanges which it credits to the GAZETTE, but which have not, so far as our memory goes, appeared in these columns. We have no ambition to steal any thunder from anybody else and there is a good deal of thunder that we do not care to accept as a gift.

New York will hang up her stocking for the world's fair, but there is a big hole in the toe.

THE CRONIN VERDICT.

After prolonged deliberations the Cronin jury, yesterday afternoon, rendered a verdict which will send Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan to the penitentiary for life, Kunze to the same place for three years and set Beggs free. Thus ends one of the most notable criminal trials of late years. The mysterious disappearance of Dr. Cronin, the sensational finding of his body after a long search, the difficulty the police experienced in tracing the assassins, the final unraveling of the dastardly conspiracy which resulted in the brutal crime, the arrest of the suspected men, the lengthy contest carried on by the opposing counsel, the trouble in selecting jurymen, the chain of evidence which the prosecution wove around the defendants in spite of the efforts of the able attorneys for the defense to break that chain and save their clients and finally the verdict reached furnishes a story of sensational chapters which has seldom been equaled in criminal history and the weaving of which has been watched with intense interest almost throughout the English speaking world. There has been a wide divergence of opinion as to what the result of the trial would be. As it has resulted it will no doubt occasion more surprise than had the men been either hung or acquitted. It was a question of either guilt or innocence with most people and in a crime so heinous, so brutal, so cowardly, so utterly without a single circumstance to make it less atrocious or less unpardonable, there seemed to be no halfway house, within reason, for those found guilty of committing it—no refuge between innocence and guilt, freedom and the gallows. The secret of the finding of the jury as to the guilt of the three ring leaders and the sentence for life instead of the death penalty it seems probable, as Judge McConnell says, lies in the fact that the evidence was purely circumstantial and there was, not unnaturally, a hesitancy to inflict the death penalty on those grounds. As it is the sentence is a heavy one and aside from the well deserved punishment it inflicts on the men themselves, it will prove a beneficial example to others who are tempted to follow in their tracks. As the penitentiary doors close behind Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, shutting them in for the remainder of their lives from the society of their fellow men and the world they have been proven unfit for, may it be a solemn warning to that part of our people, and especially that foreign portion of it, which are inclined sometimes to allow their passions to make them forget or defy the laws of the country and make out of their assassins' hearts assassins' hands.

It is to be hoped that the senate will act early and favorably on the nomination of General Thomas J. Morgan as commissioner of Indian affairs. The humane and wise efforts of General Morgan to elevate the Indian have already, though he has been in office less than five months, been met by marked and gratifying results. He brings to his office a thorough knowledge of Indian affairs past and present and an evident earnest desire and ability to adopt practical measures for their future welfare. His policy seems to promise a greater advance in the line of bettering the condition of the Indian than has ever been attained before. It is already a late day for the people of this country to begin to make amends for past wrongs done to the Indians and past mismanagement of their affairs, but public sentiment on the subject seems to be at last aroused and demanding that there shall be a change for the better in the methods. One great step in this direction will be the confirmation of General Morgan and it should be insisted upon. The chief opposition to the commissioner comes from those who have found him firm in his resolve to remove and appoint no one for political reasons, but this fact should make his support more united and determined by those who find it a matter for congratulation that the Indian bureau has been elevated above the plane of political dicker.

Governor Hill says he will spare no efforts, which it is possible for him to make, to have a ballot reform law placed on the statute books of the state of New York during this session of the legislature. This sounds well, and perhaps the governor means what he says, but the chances amount to about one chance in one hundred. His past record, his associations, his political methods are all opposed to his doing any such thing and naturally his declaration will be taken with a large proportion of doubt as to its sincerity. As Mr. Cleveland said in his address at the banquet of Boston merchants last night the triumph of those fighting for ballot reform, sooner or later, is certain in every state of the union. Ballot reform has already come in several states, it is at the threshold of many others and public sentiment will demand it eventually in New York, but the first move in compliance with that demand will be the removal of a governor who holds in his hand the power governed by the desire to bar its advent. Those interested in ballot reform will watch with interest but with little hope for the fulfillment of Governor Hill's late promise.

It is said that an honest effort is now being made to organize a new and genuine republican party in Virginia. It is a pity that this work was not begun before. There might have been one less democratic governor in the country if a genuine republican organization had been effected in that state previous to the last election. An absence of Mahoneism and a vast deal more of true republicanism is what the new organization must put into its platform and candidates if the party is to be successful.

Senator Blair favors a federal prohibition law. The senator ought to secede from the union and start a republic of his own, on an island in the middle of the ocean.

The officials of the Chicago police force have begun the removal of policemen who are members of or sympathizers with the Clan-na-Gael. The Clan-na-Gael itself is a candidate for dismission and the sooner its position in society is vacated the better.

An Aspen paper, with an attempt at sarcasm, says that Colorado Springs "occasionally shows signs of lingering animation." One of the worst features attached to the rapid growth and prosperity of this city is the jealousy it awakens in the surrounding camps.

Our esteemed contemporary the Colorado City News makes the remarkable statement that three-fourths of the criminals arrested in Colorado City give their birth place as Colorado Springs. The extreme youth of the majority of the criminals of Colorado City, if this statement is true, amounts to something approaching a phenomena.

In an article in the North American Review, Senator Vest says that New York and Indiana are democratic states and that nothing but corrupt means can change their electoral votes. This of course settles a long disputed question and people generally will no doubt be much gratified. Mr. Brice, chairman of the national democratic executive committee settled the same question in precisely the same way before the election last fall. And the republican candidate got the electoral votes.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards will publish a very striking article in the January Century, in which is given the first popular description of the recent extraordinary discoveries in Bubastis, Egypt. It is stated that all the monuments produced in this number are now published for the first time. One of the stones of these ruins is almost sixty-one centuries old. Bubastis, as old as the world itself, was considered as passing away when Olympia rose.

The Sunday Gazette.

Pike's Peak Herald.

The Sunday edition of our morning contemporary, the GAZETTE, is one of the most interesting papers published in the state. Their home and foreign correspondence on topics of the day are excellent.

NOTES.

Mr Gilman's Second Lecture in the Annual College Course.

Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman delivered his second lecture in the college chapel yesterday afternoon to a fair audience, largely composed of students. The subject was "Notes," in the course "The Esthetics of Music." Mr Gilman's lecture was practically as follows:

The same note has a very different sound when struck on the piano from that it has when given on the violin. This difference in the sound from various sources of tone is called the difference of timbre. The question as to the cause of this phenomenon of timbre is one which has puzzled men of science for centuries. Its solution is one of the most splendid achievements of one of the foremost living physicists, Helmholtz of Berlin. In his great work on Sensations of Tone, Helmholtz has showed that whenever we strike a note on any instrument we can always hear, by using a special kind of ear trumpet, besides the main tone of the note, several very faint higher ones, which he called overtones. The note of any instrument then is not a simple thing, but a compound of one loud tone and several faint ones, which we call taken together, the partial tones of the note. Moreover, when the same note is struck first on the violin and then on the piano there is a different group of higher tones that accompanies it in the two cases. And further, when different notes are struck on the same instrument, for instance, the violin, they are always accompanied by the same group of higher, fainter tones. Although these are generally so very faint that they cannot be distinctly heard except through the ear trumpet called a resonator, invented by Helmholtz, it is according to him their presence that gives the note of the violin its characteristic quality. The reason then why we are always able to recognize a violin note as coming from a violin is because the build of the instrument makes it give with every one of its notes one certain group of overtones and no other; and likewise for every different instrument or voice.

This is Helmholtz's great solution of the ancient puzzle of timbre.

Now there is a great difference in the agreeableness of the notes of different musical instruments; a good player gets a very clear, sweet sound from the cornet, while the sound of the big drum is hardly better than a noise. Helmholtz's theory that the note of every instrument is accompanied by a certain special group of overtones has enabled him to give a satisfactory explanation of this fact also. It is found by experiment that when two tones of very near pitch are sounded together they not only sound disagreeably, but their sound is not smooth, having a quick, pulsating character like the sound made by rolling an R in speaking. This fact is one readily noticeable when two adjacent keys are struck on the piano or organ, and is supposed to depend upon a peculiarity in the structure of the ear. Helmholtz proposes the theory that this quick pulsation is the cause of the disagreeableness of near tones sounded together. Just as the quick flickering of a light is disagreeable to the eye, so the quick flickering of a sound is disagreeable to the ear. According to our theory that pain has its source in a violation of nervous habitude, the cause of the disagreeableness of such rapidly pulsating sensations is to be found in the fact that they are an unhabitual form of nervous excitement. These pulsations made by close pitches sounding together are called beats. Applying this idea to the notes of different instruments Helmholtz goes on to say that if in the group of tones of which the note of any instrument consists any two tones lie so close together that they form rapid beats with one another, the note of that instrument will be more or less sharp or harsh; on the contrary, if all the tones lie so far apart that none of them form rapid beats, the note of that instrument will be perfectly sweet and agreeable. In corroboration of this theory Helmholtz has found by the use of his resonator that unmusical notes such as those of bells, drums, cymbals, etc., all contain component tones lying near enough together to form disagreeable beats. The same thing is true of the sharper and harsher notes of musical instruments such as those of strings and reeds, and especially those of brass instruments. On the other hand, in the most melodious musical notes such as those of the flute, horn, a sweet voice or the piano, the component tones all are far enough apart to prevent the formation of any marked beats.

Of musical notes in general Helmholtz found a remarkable fact to be true. To every pitch we have asserted corresponds a certain rate of vibration in the body producing it. Bodies which produce composite notes, that is sounds consisting of several partial tones, must therefore be vibrating at several different rates at once. Now in bodies producing musical notes, or musical instruments properly so called, it is found that the weaker vibrations on which the sound of the overtones depend are exactly two, three, four, etc., etc., times as quick as the strong vibration which gives the main tone of the note.

The fundamental importance of this characteristic of the notes of instruments chiefly used in music will appear in the next lecture.

WILL SHE?

Won't it be funny when women vote,
If they act as silly as the men?
The barrels of flour they'll have to "tote,"
The wheelbarrows they'll trundle then.
Will she pay her bills like a little man,
Or hedge with a pretty pink-hued note?
Will it be a game of catch-as-catch-can
When women vote?

Won't it be funny to have it said
Of some political sweet girl-bride,
"She's actually gone and shaved her head—
Made a bet on the losing side?"
Will they get their boots and their chewing gum,
And the pretty bonnets on which they dote?
Will we think the millenium has come
When women vote?

—Newton Enterprise.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Reports have been received in Athens, of fresh fighting in Sphakia and Crete. Many persons were killed.

Seats to hear Gladstone sell at two guineas apiece when the grand old man speaks outside of parliament.

Mrs. Shaw, the famous whistler, has had a photograph taken of herself in London which is over nine feet high.

Dom Pedro will pass the winter at Cannes, occupying the villa of the Duchess of La Tour Maubourg, who is a friend of the ex-empress of Brazil.

Mary Anderson is making plans for an early appearance on the stage. She is studying "The Tempest," and hopes some day to produce it as it has never yet been produced.

The Rev. C. A. Bartol, the eminent divine of Boston, who recently resigned the pastorate of the old West church, will spend the winter in California on account of his health.

Sir Edward Guinness, the great brewer has given £250,000 to the poor of London and Dublin, to be used in the erection of artisans' dwellings—£200,000 for London and £50,000 for Dublin.

The oldest daughter of Senator Allen of the new state of Washington, although but 15 years old, is an expert typewriter, and for some time past has acted as private secretary to her father.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has decided to sever all connection with Philadelphia. Her residence is for sale, and her friends say that she will never return after she has disposed of her property.

Archdeacon Jones, late archdeacon of Liverpool, who has attained the age of 98 and has been in holy orders for seventy-four years, is believed to be the oldest clergyman in the church of England.

Queen Victoria is breaking down rapidly. She is lame from rheumatism and her mind is not as bright as it was. Since she learned that the Prince of Wales has an incurable disease she has failed rapidly.

Lyman R. Casey, the second Senator from North Dakota, has never held any public office except that of county commissioner. He is a thorough business man, and has traveled and studied extensively in Europe.

The Imperial society of Acclimation of Russia, under the patronage of Grand Duke Nicholas, has notified Colonel Marshall McDonald, United States fish commissioner, of his election as a foreign member of the society.

James S. Carleton, an aged man now living in Baltimore, Md., claims to have been the first discoverer of the peculiar effects of cocaine. He says that as early as 18[illegible] he knew the properties of the drug and made use of them in his own family.

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THE BETTING EVIL.

A Paris Journalist on Race Horse Betting in France.

The Introduction and Rapid Growth of Bookmaking.

The Government's Many Efforts to Suppress the Evil.

PARIS, December 2.—When the history of betting comes to be written by some competent hand, it will no doubt appear that the practice is as old as horse racing itself. At any rate, when horse racing was first brought over from England into France, somewhere about the year 1775, Louis XVI., the reigning monarch, showed himself peculiarly adverse to this kind of sport, more especially on account of the betting, which was its ugly feature from the outset. The king did all he could to defeat the efforts of the Comte d'Artois, and other young bloods of the royal family, who spent large sums in buying horses, and in getting strange grooms from over the channel for their favorite pursuit.

Louis caused the first stand erected by the City of Paris on the Plaine des Sablons and wherein, without his knowledge, a state chair had been provided for himself, to be at once demolished. He tried ridicule, in a country where ridicule kills. It was usual in those pre-revolutionary times to give on Shrove Tuesday of each year a play entitled "Don Japhet of Armenia." The king privately gave orders to introduce into the play a burlesque cavalcade of the new sport, wherein the queen and the Comte d'Artois, its patrons, were to be travestied; and his majesty was so pleased with the scene, when the performance came off, that he invited the actors to supper at the royal palace.

The large sums which exchanged hands after each race among the members of his own family opened the monarch's eyes to the pernicious effects the practice of betting would entail upon his subjects. Already, one Gros-Dufresnoy, a notary, two days before the autumn meeting which took place at Fontainebleau in 1776, had staked four thousand louis in gold (about $16,000) on the day's result, a great deal of money for so small a public functionary to risk when we reflect that horse racing in France was then only in its infancy. But Louis XVI. was gradually reduced into the belief that betting, although inseparable from the sport, was a mere accident, scarcely deserving of a passing thought; while the improvement likely to ensue for the breed of French horses by the establishment of race courses was a question of vital importance. So the good king reluctantly gave his consent.

The same fallacious pretext was again put forward, it will be remembered, when the Jockey club was started during the halcyon days of the second empire; for horse racing as we now have it in France can scarcely be said to antedate Napoleon ....

Bookmaking—its concomitant evil—was introduced on the Paris race course by an Englishman named Jones, who carried on the business of a stationer. His house still stands in the Boulevard; but the founder, I believe, is dead. This was in 1860. Until then, bookmaking was a thing unknown to the average Frenchman. In the spring of that year, Jones came forward with a pencil in his hand and taught the French how to reduce bookmaking to a science. He jotted down all bets for the day, collected stakes from his losing customers during the week that followed, and settled with the winners at the next meeting. He had a hard time of it at first, but as soon as he had in a measure converted the French to his novel mode of proceeding, he made more money at the game than he ever realized with his stationery.

Bookmaking thereupon became quite a French institution, and this way of betting, both before and after the Franco-German war went on swimmingly until 1874, when, in March of that year, a riot occurred among the Anglo-Parisian betting fraternity in the Rue du [illegible], and the attention of the authorities was aroused to their misdeeds. The repeated disappearance of a defaulting bookmaker, the rowdyism and other disagreeable features of English low class betting life induced the neighboring tradesmen and private individuals to get up a petition asking M. Camescasse, the prefect of police, to interfere. That official gentleman came down like a holy terror upon the whole gang of rogues and tricksters that infested the quarter. Most of the public saloons, agencies and other haunts round about the Rue du Quatre Septembre, which, as a rule, were the sanctuaries of the disreputable blacklegs who had been warned off English race cources, were closed, and legal proceedings instituted against those who resisted the order.

The government thereupon took up the matter and a vigorous repression of the scandalous betting, which had so long disgraced the race course of Paris and the suburbs, ensued. The upshot was a veritable consternation among the very numerous devotees of this precarious profession.

It is estimated that there are thousands of men and women who get good livings out of attendance upon race courses and various kinds of betting, and the exercise of the little industries which depend upon the bookmaking. All these persons feared that their source of livelihood was to be cut off, and petitions were circulated with a view to soften the hearts of the ministry. The owners of some of the finest racing studs in France addressed a protest to the minister of agriculture, who was chiefly instrumental in suppressing the betting.

For some time the ministry held firm, believing that horse racing, while it is a pleasant and praiseworthy sport, need not necessarily have a gambling attachment. There was, naturally, an immense amount of discontent. Soon the race grounds were almost deserted; and on the course, where the attendance is usually reckoned by thousands, the company present on each occasion could have easily been counted. The cafes round about the entrance to each race course, which are generally filled to overflowing at every meeting, were without a customer.

A compromise had to be effected. Soon the lists, held in the hand or affixed elsewhere on the body, which had been prohibited, were allowed; and betting was permitted to flourish in the enclosures of the "Salon des Courses" (Anglice Tattersall's Ring) as vigorously as in former days. The authorities in allowing this had plainly gone far to abandon the principle for which they had been contending.

In April, 1887, the Parisian, although in a somewhat different form, had his pleasant vice of betting restored to him. The ministry authorized the organization of *paris-mutuels*, or mutual betting. The first trial of the new system took place in Vincennes, April 25, 1887. According to the terms of the ministerial decree, mutual bets are allowed in the first place on the winning horses, and secondly on those placed. The minimum amount of each bet is fixed at 5 francs. The decree states further that, before any division takes place between the winners, four per cent. of the stakes shall be set aside to cover the expenses of the society; hiring the race course; and two per cent. for charitable objects, thus fulfilling the conditions of the law as regards lotteries. The decree imposes no obligation on the authorized societies to put aside any sum for the encouragement of horse breeding. Everything which concerns the organization and working of the mutual betting must be settled by by-laws drawn up by each society, and submitted to the minister of the interior for approval.

Now the system of mutual betting which the government patronizes and which was intended to deal a death blow at bookmaking has developed instead of restricting the rage for gambling. In the first place, the ministerial decree recognizes the necessity for betting if horse racing is to exist. From the moment that mutual betting, the most condemned of all by the tribunals, is countenanced by the authorities, it would be curious to see list and book betting prohibited. It would be equivalent to saying to the public: You will be condemned to fine and imprisonment if you risk a Napoleon at baccarat; but you have a right to ruin yourselves at roulette.

Before the decree was promulgated, turf speculation was in a great measure confined to the race courses. Now the regulations have given rise to betting in Paris. Numerous agencies, acting on their own account, have been established throughout Paris to accept and execute the betting orders of individuals who are not able to attend the race in person. The gate money has consequently been diminished, and the interests of breeders and owners suffer by it, since the amount paid by the public for admission was applied towards increasing the stakes. The police have made several raids on these new offices, but for every place closed another has been opened.

The authorities who are responsible for this new order of things are beginning to grow alarmed at the perilous progress made by the system which they have sanctioned. Would-be commission agents have opened mutual betting offices all over the capital, both in private shops and in saloons and cafes. More gambling takes place now, and more "gulls" are victimized than in the days when bookmakers were allowed to ply their pencils without let or hindrance. There are, moreover, three big syndicates or associations of mutual betting, which act like vast financial agencies, and receive country and foreign orders.

Thus, instead of doing away with the bookmakers, the government have practically led to the formation of a corps of betting agents who are thousands strong and are bookmakers in everything but name, doing, I say, much more harm to "greenhorns" than the original *donneurs* who were put down by the ministry. Naturally the Assistance Publique, or public charity department, has been wroth, because it does not receive its authorized percentage from the "bogus" betting offices.

No modern institution furnishes such a fickle crew as the Paris race course. The votaries of gambling are legion, and crowds of parasites frequent the track, where one is crushed and elbowed by horsey-looking individuals, coachmen out of place, coffee house waiters, butlers out on promenade, loafers and stray cabmen. Odd specimens of the fair sex are to be seen—women who have been drawn into the vortex, and who do not hesitate to show themselves in this motley crowd and make bets, take tickets, and discuss the chances of such and such a horse with the bystanders.

The bookmakers, who are at present tolerated on the turf at all the meetings, now from their stands, and are chiefly remarkable for their lung power, while behind each of them, near the green board on which is brass nailed the list of runners and their quotations, stands a woman who jots down the bets and keeps a square account of her master's proceedings. This list is printed on white Bristol with broad black borders.

The making of these cartons, or lists, of runners is quite a new industry. It is the monopoly of one or two firms, and such is the demand for the article at betting clubs, and in the inner and outer ring on the numerous French race courses, that the monopolizers drive a roaring trade. It is an English importation, like the huge, colored pencils used in inscribing the amounts of the wagers on the green, yellow, blue or pink tickets issued to backers. The chalk with which to mark the quotations on the black borders is a French product, and comes from the same district which gives to France her champagne wines and cognac brandies. The tickets, too, are now made in France, and their name, which we had taken from etiquette, has become a French word.

The regular tipsters are a class with whom the public are thrown into direct contact. What Parisian race-goer has never heard the cry, as soon as he enters the gates of a race course: "Saffery's tips to-day! We gave you Bandmaster, 20 to 1, yesterday; and we have a good thing for you, *une certitude* in the third, fourth and fifth to-day. Saffery's tips, 50 centimes." Saffery happens to be one of the leading betting men on the French turf. He is an Englishman, and began life as a *calico*, or counter jumper, in a dry goods store. To-day he is a millionaire. So people unacquainted with racing tricks who may happen to know this buy his tips.

Another parasite of the race course in Paris is the artful tout, who knows no more about the best horses to back than any of the outsiders. His way of proceeding is as follows: He will approach a man and confidentially advise him to back such a horse. The jockey has just told him that the race is a got up job and that his horse is bound to win. If a race has five horses he in turn gets as many parties to back each horse in the same race. In that way it doesn't matter which horse wins, as he has several betters on the winner and hunts up these as soon as the race is over. The winners, of course, think he is a great horseman and they allow him a small share of their winnings.

In most of the mutual betting offices established for the million throughout the capital, two francs and a half, or fifty cents, is the minimum, or smallest sum received on a bet. "Ponies" and "monkeys" are rare; the *piece de cent sous*, or dollar, predominates. It is a democratic measure of value and fits the wants of the people.

The total tax levied on the speculative public by the mutual books since their creation until last year is said to amount to 2,595,600 fr., or $519,120 a third of which sum has been given to the *Assistance Publique*, while the balance has been swept into the coffers of the different societies. The real friends of sport had hoped that those who legislate turf matters in France would have applied their increased revenues towards organizing some international contests, which would bring the best of England, France, America, Belgium, Austria, Germany and Russia together, and invite the presence of strangers. Jealousy, however, has grown apace among the societies, and the interests of breeder and owner are secondary matters among those who struggle for the supremacy of the turf. Racing in France will go from bad to worse until the government takes up the question in a truly patriotic spirit, and puts an end to those monopolies which have been so shamefully abused.

HENRY LA LUBERNE.

AMONG THE WRITERS.

Thomas Hardy has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Society of Authors made by the death of Wilkie Collins.

W. Clark Russell, the marine novelist, is a hopeless rheumatic cripple, and is living quietly at his villa in Brighton, England.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is reported to be mildly demented. Her trouble seems to be a gradual wearing away of all the faculties.

Mr. Browning's new volume of poems was issued on December 12, and the Poet Laureate's collection will be ready in the near future.

Mr. A. P. Watt will act as Wilkie Collins' literary executor, instead of Mr. Hall Caine, who was supposed to have been selected for that work.

Although it is not generally known, the familiar expression "best girl" was coined by no less a person than Shelley the poet. In an autograph letter of Shelley's now on exhibition in London he addresses Clair Clairmont as "My Best Girl."

"The late Mrs. George Bancroft, a keen observer, once told me," says Colonel Higginson in Harper's Bazar, "that she never knew an Englishman, however eminent in art or science, who, if he had dined with a Duke, could help mentioning the fact to all his acquaintances."

Baron Haussmann, who during the empire did so much to improve and beautify Paris, is on the point of publishing the first and second volumes of his memoirs. He says that the transformation of Paris cost him no less than 5,000,000 francs, and he adds that so far from having profited by his position, he has now nothing left to live upon but his wife's fortune.

IN THE OPERA HOUSES.

An American Prima Donna Tells of Her Experiences.

A London Newspaper Man Interviews Mme. Nordica.

Singing Before Some Royal Personages of Europe.

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LONDON, December 4.—Mme. Nordica said to me a few days before sailing:

It is with pleasure that I comply with the request to say something for "home" about my experiences in Europe, at a time when I am anticipating with great interest and pleasure returning to my native land. I am going to sing now in America for the first time since I left it, quite a young girl, to complete my studies in Italy.

I was brought up in Boston, from the age of two, though born in Maine. My musical education was begun—indeed, I ought to say, carried out—at the New England Conservatoire, Boston. My master was Mr. John O'Neil, the most thorough, conscientious and original of teachers. I was under his instruction for three years, and then my mother took me to Italy, in order to complete my studies at Milan. But the famous master Lamperti, when he had tested me, said: "But why do you not sing now? You are quite competent to appear at once." I thought this a great tribute to my valued old master's training.

Accordingly I at once proceeded to study some parts, and made my first appearance in opera. This was followed by an engagement, and almost immediately after I had the honor of an invitation to go to St. Petersburg and to take part in the state concerts. This was in 1883.

What a happy spot in my memory that Russian visit, and another the following year, have left. Nothing exceeds the courtesy of the high bred Russians. It was before the awful death of the late emperor, and the first time that I sang at court, I was much struck by the grace of his manner. His majesty came and talked with all the artists, amongst whom were Italians, Germans and Frenchmen, and the czar addressed each in his own tongue. I was the only English speaking one amongst them, and to me he talked in excellent English. Not only so, but his majesty knew each artist's nationality, and addressed him immediately in his native language. This little incident is characteristic of the urbanity and kindness of the highest Russian gentlemen to foreign artists. I sang to the unfortunate emperor the Sunday before his assassination.

I was accustomed to go to court every Monday, without any sort of ceremony, to sing for and with the ladies. Hospitality was unbounded. I liked the climate, too. It was not much colder than Boston, and one was wrapped up so thoroughly in furs, and indoors the houses were so well warmed in every corner, that the cold was not felt.

I appeared for the first time in Paris in 1884, between my two Russian visits. But then I married, and for a time retired from the operatic stage, making a home in Paris with my husband, Mr. Gower. He was wealthy, having secured a fortune from his invention, the Gower Bell telephone. My Paris home was a beautiful and delightful one, but I think I shall always now live in London. It is the centre of every interest, and the English people have so received me, not only in London but in all the other great towns, that I feel as if my headquarters must always be in their midst.

It was two years after the sorrow of the death of my husband (which happened in 1885, by the fall into the sea of a balloon with which he was experimenting in aerial navigation for military purposes) that I resumed the practice of my profession. I appeared for the first time in London in March, 1887, at Covent Garden, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, Traviata being the opera chosen.

Never shall I forget that night! My first appearance before a London audience was an important event. But that was not all. When I went on the stage for the first time, and raised my eyes to the tenor standing before me, behold! he was a man I had never seen in my life! The capable and experienced gentleman with whom I had rehearsed, had suddenly, as I afterwards learned, refused to go on without his honorarium being paid. Mr. Mapleson, not being able to pay up, sent in hot haste to scour the country for another tenor, and picked up at haphazard the unfortunate man with whom I found myself on the stage. He was really quite hopelessly bad. So my debut in London was not over fortunate. However, I was much applauded.

My great success that season was made in the vast Albert Hall, where I sang the music written for the heroine of Sir Arthur Sullivan's Golden Legend, then just newly composed. The audience testified the warmest approval of my efforts; as I was really a stranger, they were taken by surprise. Sir A. Sullivan himself came afterwards to thank me. This performance, more than anything that Mr. Mapleson's unhappy effort allowed me to do, established my position that year with the English public.

The next season, I was engaged for Mr. Augustus Harris' Opera company, at Drury Lane. Mr. Harris was not very amiably predisposed towards me, as I had been in the rival company the season before. He placed my name on his list of prima donnas, but he gave me to understand that I was something like a fifth wheel to the coach; he did not expect that he would want my services.

However, it so turned out that on the second night of his operal season, the prima donna engaged was taken suddenly ill, and Mr. Harris sent for me in all haste. I appeared in *La Traviata*, at, so to speak, a moment's notice, and was granted such a reception by press and public that my appearances afterwards were very frequent. The next season, my name was given a prominent place in the list of announcements, and I played the principal role in numerous operas.

My repertoire comprises about forty parts. Some of them I can go on the stage and sing through without an hour's preparation. Others, less familiar, would require reviving in my mind, but I could be ready to play any of them at a day or two's notice. I recently entirely learned a long oratorio in three days.

The voice needs much practice. When I am not specially preparing for anything, I sing for about three hours a day. When practising new parts, it may extend to five. It was a well known tenor who said that if he failed to practice one day he recognized it in his voice; if he omitted it two days, his brother artist noticed it; and if he did not sing at all for three days, the public found it out. I never wear corsets, having a fortunately slender figure; on and off the stage alike, I have my dresses loose enough to allow of the greatest expansion of the chest, and the deepest inspirations.

I have not any superstitions, I think, but I have some fancies. For instance, I find a relation between emotions and colors. The roar of popular applause gives me the sensation of blackness. I cannot expect anybody who has not felt what I mean to understand me. I have also a curious feeling about the applause granted to me, as if it were not given to me, but to the music as a thing apart from me.

I do not allow myself fancies about my work. I am, nevertheless, specially fond of some roles. Aida, in which I made my first appearance at home, is a favorite part of mine. I also specially like Valentine in Les Huguenots, and Elsa, in Lohengrin. But I can enjoy the beauties of all good work, and, of course, set myself to master and perform equally well whatever I have to do.

I shall play one entirely new role in America, Desdemona, in Verdi's Otello. Worth, of Paris, has prepared for me some superb dresses for this part, which will be also perfect in historical accuracy. My entire wardrobe for America is new. Worth has surpassed himself and did it magnificently. The most superb ancient stuffs were copied for some parts, and even shoes of gold, inlaid with jewels, have been prepared, and all sorts of wonderful girdles, collars and head ornaments.

I sing at many concerts in England. There are so few buildings suitable for opera in the United Kingdom that many lovers of music have no chance of hearing operatic singing except in selections at concerts. Hence, good terms are offered to popular "stars" to go to sing at country concerts.

In the middle of October, I sang one night in the Victoria hall, which is situated amidst the slums, to an audience of evidently extremely poor working people. The price of admission was put up a penny in honor of my visit. To have prices raised for one is an anxious honor. One feels so afraid of not being thought worth the extra charge! However the poor folks listened with the greatest intentness, and by their applause showed that they really understood the good points in the music.

I went there dressed just as I should have gone to a state concert at Buckingham palace. I wore a handsome gown and all my diamonds. I am sure the working men are pleased by such a mark of respect for them on an artist's part. Why should they not be dressed for as well as royalty?

I have sung at the state concerts, which is considered a great honor to an artist in London. The queen never goes to these or any other court entertainments since her husband's death. Full ceremonial is, nevertheless, observed. The princess of Wales represents the queen, and enters wearing her crown and train, and attended by a cohort of chamberlains in gold-laced coats, gentlemen ushers, and "sticks-in-waiting," and noblemen and ladies of honor. All the invited guests wear the fullest of dress, and the room blazes with jewels. Each artist sings two songs.

The grand performance given to the Shah at the opera this season was more like a state concert than an ordinary operatic performance. It was at first intended to have given Aida complete; but the Prince of Wales sent to request that a series of selections should be formed instead, as the Shah could not arrive till after nine. The leading members of the company therefore gave each a chosen aria or scene. The house presented a magnificent sight, every seat being full, the men mostly in levee dress of black velvet coats with silver buttons worn over satin waistcoats and lace ruffled fronts, or in scarlet, or blue hussar, or naval uniform, with gold epaulettes and cords; while the ladies, a great number of whom were peeresses, wore all their jewels on heads, arms, and necks. There was hardly a woman's head that did not bear a diamond tiara. Every seat to the very ceiling was supplied with a bouquet of hot house flowers, tied up with broad ribbon of some delicate color, and with a programme of white satin printed in gold.

Every singer fortunate enough to gain public favor becomes aware of many friends and admirers who are almost unknown to her personally. I have, for instance, in Dublin, a little band of five friends, who have never failed on each of my several visits to give me incessant care and attention. They do not conceal that part of their ardor is directed towards my native land. "Hurrah for America—we all love America!" one of them exclaimed on an early visit.

They began their attentions simply by going—as, of course, anybody could do without any leave—to see me off by train after I sang in Dublin the first time. Just as the train was starting, one of them plucked up courage, stepped forward and offered me the flower from his buttonhole. Of course, I accepted it with a grateful smile and word; and when I next visited the capital of Ireland, the faithful five were ready for me. They presented for me a handsome basket of flowers, and had a closed carriage waiting to meet me. They followed to the hotel on "outside cars," and when I alighted, there they all were clustering round the door. The same was repeated when I went to and returned from the concert, and in short the faithful five have formed a voluntary guard of honor to me all through the course of every visit. They ask no return but a little courteous speech to each one. They are not a bit jealous of each other, but they rigidly refuse to let anybody else join their number!

F. FENWICK-MILLER,
Of the London Illustrated News.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 of the diminutive but useful articles every year.

The two sides of the face are not alike. As a rule, says a German professor, the want of symmetry is confined to the upper part of the face.

Prof. Chandler Roberts has calculated that the mass of London fog weighs 6,000 tons, and contains in the course of the year $12,000,000 worth of carbon.

Sea sand is often unfit for building, even though perfectly deprived of its salt, the reason being that the particles have been worn and polished until they are without binding power.

The fact that aluminium is easily worked, has a low specific gravity, and is practically non-corrosive, makes it an ideal metal for compasses, transits, field and opera glasses, hand levels, and so forth.

Experiments in oiling the waves have been so successful that all lifeboats in England will be required to carry a gallon of vegetable or animal oil and a distributor of approved pattern for throwing the oil on the sea in rough weather.

A biography of John Bright will not appear for some years, as it is felt that many things could not be published now without giving offense to living politicians.

At the Paris exhibition the firm of Holtzer showed a shell which pierced a steel plate ten inches thick and landed entire without a flaw 800 yards, or nearly half a mile distant from the target. Only the point of the shell was slightly distorted.

M. Alphonse Daudet will again deal with his delightful Gascon in a humorous novel to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." This story, translated—of course in the most charming manner—by Mr. Henry James, will be exclusively published by the Harpers in serial form in their magazine.

At a recent sale of antique furniture in New York was a pair of old ormolu candelabra that were once owned by General Lafayette. They stood about three and a half feet high and represented Cupids. The figures stood on short pedestals of twisted fluted work and gave a very pleasing effect. The bidding began at $75 and rose rapidly to $150, $200 and $325 each.

The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States during 1886 was 2,269,190 gross tons. Of rails the output was computed at 1,562,410 gross tons. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1886 was 698,670 tons more than that of 1885, while the production of rails had increased by 602,939 tons.

Ignatius Donnelly is said to be a disappointed man. He has refused a large number of offers to lecture and is embittered against the public for refusing to depose Shakespeare as one of its idols in favor of one Bacon, a mean man who had a clever mind.

Mr. William Morris is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men in England, and one of the busiest in London. He is socialist, scientist, poet, essayist antiquarian, lecturer, designer, workman, editor of the Commonweal, manufacturer, with one factory out of London, and more than one in it, merchant, with a shop on Oxford street and also on Union Square, New York.

In 1815 and thereabouts the papers of Boston were full of lottery advertisements. The biggest concern of this kind appears to have been the Plymouth Beach Lottery, and next to it stood the Board of Health Lottery. Most of the lotteries of those days had solid citizens behind them, who were not ashamed to have the fact stated in the papers.

Says a railroad man: "A passenger engine averages sixty pounds of coal to the mile, and travels about 36,000 miles per year, while a freight engine averages ninety pounds of coal to the mile and makes about 48,000 miles per year, while third engines burn less. Freight engines travel much slower than passenger, and therefore burn more coal per mile. The largest mileage made in 1888 by a passenger engine was 84,000 miles, and by a freight engine 50,000 miles."

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PIKE'S PEAK BY RAIL.

A Trip along the Line of the Railroad to the Summit.

What has been Accomplished on the Wonderful Work.

Scenes and Incidents of the Workmen's Camps.

By the middle of next June the Pike's Peak railway, which is to land its passengers 14,147 feet above the level of the sea, will be completed and opened to the public. A GAZETTE reporter last Sunday, in company with an adventurous newspaper correspondent from Denver, made the trip along the lines of this wonderful road from Manitou to within a mile of the summit of the peak.

It cannot be thunder one hears as the ascent is begun, because not a speck is visible in the clear sky from which the sun is shining with the warmth of a day in the latter part of May. It certainly is not the boom of cruel cannon for the little resort is filled with artisans industriously at work, merchants unconcernedly arranging goods, and pleasure seekers walking and riding about the many delightful paths and roads in perfect security. Still ever and anon the mountain sides echo with the reverberations of that boom! boom! boom! Not only in Manitou is it heard, but it is carried to Colorado Springs and far out over the plains.

When Pike, in his search for the course of the Red river, stumbled upon the great mountain which perpetuates his name, and climbed its rugged sides lost in wonder and admiration, he little dreamed that man would attempt to cut a path to its summit that a railroad would traverse. Boulders the size of a three-story house would have to be gotten out of the path of the iron horse; ledges would have to be cut along precipitous, rocky sides; tall and stately pines by the hundreds would have to be uprooted. This cannonading, this thunder is merely the announcement to the people in the valley, along the foothills and scattered over the plains that work on the Manitou and Pike's Peak railroad is progressing in earnest. Dynamite, supplemented by 800 workmen and 100 head of mules, is accomplishing one of the most gigantic feats ever projected—a railroad from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak—a railroad rising 8000 feet in nine and a half miles.

Nearly every prominent newspaper in the United States, Canada and Europe has published an account of this most wonderful project, its promoters, its contractors, the character of the road and other statistics, but it remains for the GAZETTE correspondent to make a tour of the route on foot, to talk with the workmen, to look into their tents and huts, to taste their food and inspect their beds and to watch them at work now uprooting a tree, now sending a boulder crashing down the mountain sides, driving their sure-footed mule teams and arranging for a blast by which some mass of rocks shall be shattered into fragments. The spice of danger is added to the novelty of the trip. Blasting is continually heard all along the line. The atmosphere is so rare that strong, healthy men are often prostrated by any unusual exercise. The sides of the mountains are precipitous and a misstep will send you to your last account. Six deaths have occurred on the line in the last month, the latest being that of the contractors' right-hand man, Mr. H. C. Huntington, a young and promising engineer who was crushed by a falling boulder. Of the other five deaths two occurred from heart failure and the others from injuries received from blasts.

Friendly advice to give up the trip and get pointers from the contractors was thankfully received but unheeded. With feet clad in arctics warranted to cling to the smoothest ice, a sharp pointed cane and an overcoat strapped to my back for use in cooler altitudes, or in case of an abrupt change in the weather, the start was made in company with my kind but adventurous friend the engineer.

For years a chain and padlock has barred the entrance to this trail which was used by government employes going to and from the signal station on the summit and toll collected from the summer tourists, who used it and who by getting an early start could make the ascent on horseback, spend an hour on the summit and return by supper time, tired but wild with the delights of the scenes they had viewed. This chain had been taken away and the toll gate keeper discharged. They are both things of the past. Tourists when they ascend that trail hereafter will pay the toll at the window of a railway station. Passing through the gate we were soon mounting up, up, up, a well beaten path about twelve inches wide, its frozen surface indented with the print of many a little hoof of the mountain burro or its big brother, the mule. No trail in the world is perhaps the equal of this one in scenery. For a half mile from the old toll-gate the trail takes as nearly a perpendicular flight as is possible for man or beast to ascend without succumbing to the laws of gravity and toppling over backwards. It runs along the north and shady side of Engleman's canon above the Ruxton, a mountain stream whose ice cold waters, as clear as French plate glass, go tumbling and foaming over its boulder bed to join the Fountain qui Bouille and then on to the Arkansas.

Between the trail and the creek the timber had been cleared. This was to be the pathway for the iron horse. At the end of that first half mile we all stopped, puffing like porpoises, to get our second wind. An exclamation of surprise and admiration involuntarily burst from me. The trail had made a half circle and we now stood directly over the deep canon. Away down, down so far that the big hotels looked like play houses and the people moving in and out of them looked like ants, was Manitou basking in the smiles of the Colorado sun. The faint tones of a church bell rose above the musical murmur of the babbling Ruxton and blended with the notes of a mountain bird fluttering among the green boughs of a sweet scented fir across the canon. Beyond the town rose the red and grey rocks of the gateway to the Garden of the Gods. Beyond the gateway the mesa and the plains stretched out to meet the towering blue dome of the heavens.

Worship at nature's shrine ceased when several Italian laborers came lumbering down the trail with packs upon their backs. When the last of the procession, a fellow wearing a fez and a look of distress, was asked why he was not working, he muttered some outlandish gibberish, crossed himself with a hand gloved in dirt and lumbered on. Again we climbed, this time taking things more leisurely.

About a mile and a quarter above the toll gate workmen were leveling a place and building a camp. The trail was left to look into the construction of this. It was camp No. 5, and was for 200 men. Three bunk houses, each 50x16 feet, a cook house, 90x30 feet, built of logs to the height of four feet then covered with canvas, the ridge pole being ten feet from the floor, and two smaller buildings 20x16 feet, complete the camp. Tents were first used to house the men, but they proved failures. They were not warm enough and the storms played havoc with them. Bunks are arranged around the houses in two rows, one above the other, and are about six feet wide. The men lay with either their feet or their heads toward the centre, a adopting one way or the other for mutual protection since it would be unpleasant to be awakened at midnight by a caress from a neighbors hard soled boot. These bunks are made of branches of the forest pine and fir while the boughs make most excellent mattresses. The cook house is divided into dining room and kitchen. At a similar camp further up we entered one of these kitchens just after dinner. There we found the remains of the repast of boiled pork, roast beef, boiled potatoes, beans and other vegetables, bread pudding and peach roll. Pie alternates with pudding so it will be seen that the employes fare pretty well. Breakfast is served at the unearthly hour of 5 o'clock, mountain time, but then it must be remembered that the peak is a bright speck of sunlight long before the valley has thrown off the shadows of night. Supper is served at 6 o'clock and both it and breakfast are as substantial as dinner. These meals with lodgings are furnished to the men for $4.50 per week. Their wages are $2.00 per each week day and $2.50 on Sunday. Few of the men are able to work day after day with any regularity, most of them not being able to stand the altitude without frequent days of rest.

The workmen are largely foreigners, more than one-half being Italians. Half way between Artist's Glen and the Half-way house the children of the sunny clime of Italy have set up a camp for themselves. Most of them have dug deep into the sunny side of the mountain covering the opening all but a small entrance hole with logs and brush, topping it all with a layer of earth and stones. Doors for the entrance are fashioned from boxes in which merchandise has been packed and consequently the inmates have door-plates reading "Rhoad's Crackers," "Poole's Denver Best," etc. Those who are fortunate have stovepipes out of their huts or dug-outs, but the majority let the smoke add to the discomfort of their humble dwellings before it finds egress through the crevices or open door.

About twenty-five of these Italians have invested in a tent and live therein. As the searcher after facts darkened the doorway of this wholesale home, a score of voices were suddenly hushed and as many pairs of black eyes looked out from under matted coverings of dark and dirty hair at the intruder. A bright fire was burning on the floor in the center of the tent, but it was almost hidden by its own smoke, which half-stifled the American strangers as they entered. One old man, sitting on his doubled up legs, had his face covered with lather, and a companion was about to perform the duties of a barber for him. It was the only evidence of cleanliness, or rather desire for that state akin to godliness visible. One was bending over a quire of note paper with a pen in hand and three countrymen were looking on with interested mien. Another one was sewing and sighing for some one to do it for him. Four men were lolling on a bunk over a game of Pedro. It was a weird sight. After coughing great chunks of smoke from their lungs and wiping the tears—smoky tears—from their eyes, the two wanderers in a very foreign land, approached one of the swarthy creatures stirring a tin bucket of some odorous mess over a fire, and asked him why he was not working? "Holiday" was all he would say, and crossing himself he retired. Another dark-skinned Roman was more intelligent in his answer to the same question. "Holiday," he said. "Big holiday in old country. Mother de Christo—Jesus Christ." Out of all that we gathered that the Italians were observing Sunday, observing it just as Americans often do, by building, washing, sewing, etc. Down below at the creek were men washing their only suit of clothes. They were stooping over with bodies bared to the waist, rubbing, scrubbing and beating the articles of apparel on the boulders after the fashion so well known by people unacquainted with either a washing machine or a washboard.

While watching the washing process the sound of cow bells and sleigh bells came up the trail accompanied by the patter of many hoofs and the shouting of men, as if they were driving a bunch of cattle. It was a burro pack train loaded with supplies for the camps above. The little shaggy fellows came up with their heads down and their packs loaded with a weight of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. An arrangement similar to a saw buck was thrown across their backs and buckled tightly on. To this were tied stoves, boxes of canned goods, iron bars, kegs of nails, lumber, bags of potatoes, etc. These sure-footed little animals are required to make two trips one day and one the next.

It may be well to state here that the Half Way house, untrue to its name, is only one-third of the distance to the summit. By trail it is seven and one-half miles to the summit, by railroad only six. But the cost of the construction of the lower three miles is greater than the upper six. The railroad leaves the trail to the left above the Half Way house and continues at an easy ten per cent grade for a mile and one-half, makes a turn in the direction of the peak and continues for a mile in a straight line, then turning to the south it begins to climb rapidly a 25 per cent grade, crosses to the west side of the huge mountain at Windy Point and then takes a bee line to the summit. The views from the upper part of the line are magnificent, grand and sublime.

The upper six miles will be completed as to grading by the 20th inst. save the half mile nearest the summit, work upon which had to be abandoned on account of the severe weather. It will be the last work done next spring.

Along the way from the Half Way house to the summit are three camps of 600 men. But little has been done below the Half Way house but preparations are being made to put a large force at work upon it. Two steam drills are lying at the lower terminus ready to begin the upward journey, but it has thus far been impossible to devise a scheme for taking them to any great distance and the work on the upper part where drilling has been necessary, was done and is being done by hand. In the future, for the protection of the men, drilling will be done in the forenoon and blasting only in the afternoon. Grading on the entire line will be completed on March 15th it is expected and tracklaying in July. Where the railroad grade has destroyed the old trail a new one has been constructed for the use of those wishing to ascend as of old on horseback.

The road when completed will be a world famous monument to the enterprise of Mayor John Hulbert and Hon. J. B. Wheeler, to the skill of Chief Engineer Richardson and to the business sagacity of the firm of Landry Bros.

An Unlucky Day.

Chicago Journal.

I was somewhat surprised the other day to hear an old sailor say that Friday is still universally regarded by sailors as an unlucky day. "Surely the great ocean steamers are not kept in port by any such nonsense?" "Aren't they though? Tell you, my friend, that no boat of the Cunard, Inman and White Star lines, or of the Peninsular and Oriental company, will ever start out on a voyage upon Friday, except called by such an emergency as to relieve a vessel in distress, or something connected with shipwreck. Tramp steamers may not care about Friday, but Providence don't care enough about 'tramps' to drown 'em, anyhow, so it don't matter if they start Friday, or even if they don't start at all." It's hard to say how much of this is true, as there was no immediate chance of testing the statements, but it is hard to kill superstition much less imposing. No young woman ever spills the salt without throwing a grain over her left shoulder. Thirteen is still an unlucky number, notwithstanding that vacancies are rarer in the New York club than in a government office at Washington. And it was only a few days ago that I saw a young lady crestfallen because another man passed between her and her lover as she dropped his arm when rushing to the street car. She stopped, deliberately retraced her steps, and waited until Romeo could escort her to the next car without any interposing incident. Several interested travelers lost the grip purposely, and were highly amused. The young lady blushed, but smiled not. She had done her duty at the shrine of long tradition.

Soap bubbles blown with newly-generated hydrogen gas have been found to act as electrical condensers, the liquid of which, when broken, exhibited a negative charge. It is suggested that this fact explains the so-called fire balls sometimes seen during thunderstorms.

Truth of London says Abbotsford is "still so popular a resort that the fees paid by tourists usually exceed $2,000 a year, so that it is twice as profitable to show the place as to let it, for the rent paid by Mr. Thorburn, who has taken it for five years, is only $[illegible] a year."

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Runaway Team Last Week Does a Fatal Job.

James Quintana, a Mexican Workman, the Victim.

Death Results Four Hours After the Accident.

The Heroic Deed of a Daring Young Horseman.

The city was shocked beyond measure the 13th by a fatal accident on the public streets. The affair was witnessed by dozens of people as it occurred at noon, at a time when the streets are most crowded. James Quintara, or Santiago Quintana, it is impossible just now to say what the man's name is, was run down by a runaway team and so badly injured that he died four hours later. The facts as they could be learned are as follows: About noon Mr. Frank Hemenway, now engaged in ranching, drove up to his brother's feed store on Huerfano street and began loading some baled hay. The team was composed of a young horse and an old horse that had been driven in a delivery wagon for several years. As Mr. Hemenway and others were in the wagon or about the team constantly, the lines were hung on the seat and the animals left unhitched. While loading the wagon a bale of hay fell over and struck the horses. Instantly they jumped and ran and were beyond control before anything could be done. Leaving Huerfano the frightened animals turned up Nevada and reaching Pike's Peak avenue turned west. This street was crowded and a number of narrow escapes from injury and death were recorded. Perhaps Mr. E. A. Wilson and Mrs. Chas. Eldredge, who were getting into a carriage in front of the First National bank, had the closest call as the wagon passed within a few feet of them. On the southeast corner of Tejon streets and Pike's Peak avenue stood two Mexicans, one named Santiago Quintana and the other named Garcia. They had gotten off a street car only a few minutes before, and as the maddened team came rushing down started across the street towards the Exchange bank. Just after crossing the street car track the horses were upon them. People upon the sidewalk screamed and Garcia heard them in time to step back and out of the way, but Quintana was struck and went down. Whether he was hit by the wagon tongue or the horse on the right will never be known, but it is certain that he fell upon his left side and the wheel struck his head. As the animals dashed down Tejon street the crowd closed in about the injured man and among them was Dr. Strickler, the county physician, who had witnessed the affair. He realized in an instant the fatal nature of the wounds and a wagon being brought the victim was removed to Davis' undertaking rooms. The doctor gave him such attention as was necessary, but at 4:15 the poor fellow died. An examination showed that the right side of the head and the forehead were crushed, and the skull was cracked from top to bottom in the back. The wonder is that he lived as long as he did after being hurt.

An incident of the runaway was an act of genuine heroism that elicited deserved praise from all that witnessed it. After Quintana was struck, the horses continued running down Tejon street, and near the scene was Mr. Richard Parsons, son of ex-Congressman Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Parsons was seated upon his horse and is an expert rider. Realizing the danger of a runaway through the crowded thoroughfare he started in hot pursuit, and soon managed to catch the bridle of the horse on the left hand side. It was some moments before he could make an impression upon the animals, and then they turned into the sidewalk. When just in front of Hemmer's harness shop they struck and it looked as if the bold rider would be driven through the plate glass in one of the store fronts, but luckily the wheels caught in a tree and the animals were brought to a stand. It was one of the bravest acts ever witnessed on the streets of this city.

Quintana, the victim, is a full blood Mexican, and is 32 years of age. Garcia, the man who was with Quintana, knew little or nothing about him, as they had only been working together a short time. They left their work on the Pike's Peak road the day previous and came to town together, but Quintana has a partner still at work on the peak, and Garcia left immediately to bring him to town. He states that Quintana has a brother, Antonio Quintana, at Culebra, Costilla county, and another in Taos county, New Mexico. On the body was found a letter from S. E. Painter, of Truesee, Colo., and a certificate from J. Lyons, proprietor of the Continental hotel, San Francisco, that he had received $2[illegible] from the deceased to deposit for him. It is evident that the deceased has now or has had a considerable sum of money, and as soon as his friends arrive it can be determined what will be done with the remains. Coroner Davis has decided that an inquest is unnecessary.

Good Work Prospering.

On Sunday, July 21st, 1889, the corner stone of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Colorado City, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The following week ten ladies of Colorado Springs met and organized a sewing society, the object being to prepare articles for a fair which should occur the first week in December, and the proceeds of which should be applied to the building and furnishing fund. These ladies with a few added to their number continued to meet weekly. They interested their eastern friends in the work, and they responded so liberally with goods and money that the sale held December 3rd far exceeded expectations. Four weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Weiles organized a guild at Colorado City, which united with the guild at Manitou, in providing a table filled with beautiful goods, over which the members of the guild's presided and added a nice sum for the church. Among other donations to the fair was a handsome oil painting, appropriately framed by Mr. Thomas C. Parrish. This was purchased by forty gentlemen who contributed one dollar each and presented the painting to the El Paso club. Nine-tenths of the good and all cash contributions were sent from the east, by friends of the ladies; yet the fair could not have been a success had not the people of the church and city patronized it so liberally. The sum from sale of goods and money donated in connection with the fair amounts to date to $850. More money will still be forthcoming and about one hundred dollars worth of goods remain on hand. The ladies desire to extend their thanks to the press, also to Messrs. Bennett Brothers, Fairley Brothers, John Lennox, G. S. Barnes & Sons, Flatz & Co., the Town Gas company, and to all others who helped in the good work. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Weiles, will have the building ready for consecration in a short time.

Messrs. Burr Johnson and Harry Furnish have taken the contract for handling all the rails, ties, etc., for the El Paso Electric motor line.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip Picked Up Here and There—Talk Heard On the Streets.

The absence of a messenger service in a town of ten thousand inhabitants in the east is not a thing which creates surprise. It is too common an absence, and I doubt if many eastern towns of that size could support one. But in Colorado Springs, so metropolitan in many ways, the absence of the convenient messenger boy service has frequently of late been commented on. There is undoubtedly a growing demand for such service, and I am authoritatively told that plans are now being made for the establishment of one on the first of January. Manager Witted, of the Western Union office, has the matter in hand. The question of whether the city can support the service is of course one which only experience can demonstrate. Call boxes will not be put in until the financial success of the scheme is assured, but they are to follow when it is reasonably certain, and telephones will furnish a convenient substitute temporarily.

* * *

Sitting in a chair in one of our leading barber shops waiting for his turn to be shaved one day last week I saw a man whose face eight or ten years ago was familiar to nearly everyone of the thousands of summer visitors at the famous seaside resort, Long Branch. His head was nearly bald, his face guiltless of either mustache, beard or side whiskers and there was about it a general priestly appearance, to which a black Prince Albert coat, set off with a white necktie, only added. The man might easily pass anywhere that he was not known as a clergyman. But he is a striking example of how deceiving appearances often are. He is by profession a gambler. His name is Harry Hanscomb, but he used to be generally known as "Lucky Harry," by reason of the good fortune which almost invariably attended his gambling. He first made his appearance in Long Branch in 1878, but did not become prominent until the following season, when his big winnings at Daily's, which were alleged to be not far from $100,000, enabled him to cut a wide swath. Like all gamblers he spent every cent he made in cutting that swath, but he succeeded in attracting attention. There were few people at the resort who did not know him at least by sight. The following season and for several seasons after that he repeated his lucky plays and his rapid spending of the proceeds. Then he disappeared and I have not since heard of him or seen him until last week. He says he discovered that gambling did not pay and determined to go into some legitimate business and mining in this state is what he is at present turning his attention to.

* * *

Some days ago Mr. Henry Wolman found a stone in the Monument creek which, though insignificant looking, has been pronounced by those who should be competent to judge to be very valuable. The stone has been sent to a leading Chicago jewelry firm for examination. The finding of this stone recalled to an old timer, with whom I was talking the other day, a similar find which was made in May, 1878, in the bed of the same creek a few hundred yards above the city. The finder sold the stone which he regarded as simply a fine crystal specimen to a man named Henry, who at that time lived in Colorado Springs, for one dollar. Henry thought it was an aqua marine. He afterwards sold it for seven dollars to a lapidary named Moore who had a shop near the Rio Grande depot. After examination Moore pronounced his purchase a beryl and decided to dress it. When he began to cut it he found it so much harder than any stone he had ever before attempted to dress that he at once decided it must be valuable. With the aid of diamond dust and after eight days of work on it he succeeded in turning out a beautiful gem. It had eighty-two faces, was of a light azure blue and sparkled like a diamond. It was perfectly clear and without a flaw. The gem was sent to Ball & Black, the celebrated New York jewelry firm, who pronounced it a sapphire and worth $1500. If Mr. Wolman's find turns out to be as valuable as this one he will be a fortunate man.

* * *

Jefferson Davis visited Colorado only once during his lifetime and those in a position to know say that he did not carry back to his southern home a pleasant impression of the Centennial state. Just why this was is not entirely explained for everywhere he stopped on the occasion of that trip, which was in 1876, he was treated with the greatest kindness and even deference, which if not felt for the ex-president of the confederacy certainly must in some measure have been felt for the Jefferson Davis who once fought bravely for his country in Mexico, who was a leader in the bright galaxy of statesmen in the United States senate and who once held the proud position at the head of the war department. Undoubtedly in the kindness he received there must have been a lack of warmth. A coldness toward him must have existed in Colorado just as it existed in every other loyal state. The sad memories of the rebellion were still too fresh in the hearts of men, who had suffered, for them to entirely forget that he had led that rebellion. Perhaps it was the memory of this coldness which left an unpleasant impression of Colorado on his sensitive nature when he returned to Beauvoir. The few people who were to be found in the city who remembered the occasion of Mr. Davis' visit to Colorado Springs, forcibly impressed me with the changes which have been wrought in the thirteen years which have elapsed since that visit. Some of the people who were here then are here now, but a vast majority have gone; some to other towns, other states, other countries, and not a few to their graves. I found some who were here then that did not remember the visit of Mr. Davis and a very few who did. The southern chieftain was accompanied on his trip by several confederate generals and their families, among the party being "Bob Toombs." They stopped here in the morning of a day early in the fall, taking carriages to Manitou where they spent the night. The next day they returned here and took dinner at the old Colorado Springs hotel. While the party were at dinner about one hundred citizens gathered around the hotel to see the confederate chief, and when he left the table he held an informal reception, the people passing in line and shaking hands with him. In the line was a notorious character of those days named Captain Bunn, who when he reached Mr. Davis drew back his hand and tragically exclaimed, "I cannot shake hands with a rebel." Be it said to the credit of the people of the city, intense indignation was felt over this action of the ruffian, and there was even talk of burning him in effigy. He could easily have been pardoned for feeling bitterly toward Davis, but the innate good sense of the American people made his fellow citizens despise him for going to the hotel and placing himself in a position to insult a man whose grey hairs alone should have restrained the ruffian. With this exception the reception passed without incident, and there was no other attention paid to Mr. Davis. The party left that evening for Denver as quietly as they came.

* * *

Mr. E. B. Ellison told me an interesting incident of Jefferson Davis' visit here. When the party arrived in the morning they left their trunks, thirteen in number, in the baggage room of the D. & R. G. depot expecting to stay in Manitou only a few hours and go on to Denver that night. Mr. Ellison, then as now, was the agent here. At his usual time in the evening he locked up the baggage room and went home. Late that night just as he was preparing to go to bed a messenger came from Manitou to say that Mr. Davis and party had decided to remain over night and wished their baggage sent to them. Mr. Ellison at first told the messenger that it was too late to get the baggage out that night but after talking it over with his wife called the messenger back and going down to the depot took out the thirteen trunks and loading them on a wagon sent them over to Manitou. This left but one trunk in the baggage room. The next morning when Mr. Ellison went to the depot he found the room had been broken open by burglars and the solitary trunk rifled. Undoubtedly the burglars had seen the Davis party's baggage put in the room and had expected to make a rich haul from the contents. Fortunately Mr. Ellison's reconsideration of his decision not to send the trunks over the night before saved himself much trouble and his company some expense for Davis was believed to be carrying in his trunks some costly presents which he had received during his tour through Texas before coming here.

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Matters for the City's Good Discussed Monday Night.

Petition Presented for a New Board of Health.

An Extension of the City Fire Limits Proposed.

A Little Cloud Appears in the Councilmanic Sky.

At the meeting of the city council Monday there were present Mayor Stillman and Aldermen Ridley, J. P. Barnes, Lawton, Bartlett, Gillingham, Sprague and W. R. Barnes.

Henry Gross petitioned that he be appointed city scavenger without pay, he to be subject to certain restrictions. Referred to the board of health.

A petition from property holders and residents of blocks 312 and 322, that a new 3-inch main be laid from the end of the main on Las Animas street, through block 312, across Fountain street and through block 322. Referred to the water committee.

Property owners in block 23 of Parrish's addition petitioned that a 3-inch water main be laid through that block. Referred to the water committee.

The clerk next read a series of resolutions passed at the meeting of the El Paso County Medical association, held December 11th, regarding the re-organization of the board of health. The resolutions recite that it is the opinion of the physicians of the city that it is becoming of such size and importance, and its reputation as a health resort demand that its sanitary condition be constantly under the supervision of a board of health constituted for that purpose. That the members of the present board have many other duties in the city government and are unable to give the work proper consideration. The council is petitioned to appoint a board of five members, two of whom are to be physicians and one a lawyer. The resolutions were signed by the physicians of the city, and accompanied by the draft of an ordinance establishing a board of health and defining its powers and duties. Mr. Peltz spoke a few words regarding the matter, saying it was not the intention to reflect on the present board, but the physicians thought the health regulations should be more rigorously enforced, etc.

Alderman Bartlett reported that a quantity of chairs and other furniture was needed by Hose No. 5. Referred to the committee on public buildings with power to act.

The fire committee presented a report upon the matter of extending the fire limits. The committee reported in favor of extending the limits as follows: Commence at D. & R. G. track at extreme of Platte avenue; east on Platte avenue to Wahsatch, south on Wahsatch to Kiowa, east on Kiowa to Santa Fe track; south on Santa Fe track to Cucharras, west on Cucharras to Nevada avenue; south on Nevada to Vermijo avenue; west on Vermijo to the D. & R. G. track; north on D. & R. G. track to Platte avenue. To give the councilmen time to consider the matter action was postponed until the next meeting.

Alderman Lawton presented a report in the matter of the foot walk along the Huerfano street bridge. One contractor offered to build the walk on both sides for $125. The report was accepted and the committee granted further time, at its own request.

Superintendent Frost stated that he had been up along the line of the Pike's Peak railroad to examine into the condition of Ruxton creek. He said he was very much pleased with the condition of affairs there. The contractors were protecting the water from contamination as much as possible, but digging and blasting were going on all the time and the water of the creek will be muddy for some weeks. A representative of the city will watch the creek constantly.

Mr. Peltz presented the fee bills in the liquor cases of the city against Barney. He also stated he expected to go east about Christmas and if the council felt so disposed he would be willing to transfer the matter of revising the city ordinances to some other person. He reported in the matter of Sunday closing that the council had full power to pass any ordinances regulating closing.

A petition from Judge Colburn as attorney of the Cheyenne Lake, Land and Improvement company and the Broadmoor Dairy company was read asking right of way for a pipe line through the Cheyenne park, for the purpose of carrying water along the south bank of the North Cheyenne creek. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

The clerk read the ordinance regarding the board of health as prepared by the county medical society. Alderman Sprague moved that the ordinance be referred to the board of health and city attorney, to report at the next meeting. Carried.

The clerk read the ordinance regulating and licensing intelligence and employment offices. The council occupied considerable time in settling upon the various provisions, and the ordinance finally passed.

The city attorney stated that a judgment had been rendered in the Knox case adversely to the city, but that he had information that it could be compromised for $100 and costs. He thought some one should be empowered to act for the city in the matter, and the mayor and city attorney were given power to act as they thought best.

Alderman J. P. Barnes reported recommending that the 6 inch main on Nevada avenue be extended from its present terminus on Uintah to Columbia street. He also recommended that the city repair the burst in the pipe line in the Rock Island addition if found to be in one of the mains. He stated that the line belonged to private parties, but that the city got considerable revenue from it. Upon motion the report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Barnes further stated that the city was paying a sewer inspector at the rate of $90 a month, but that during the past month only four connections had been made. It was not likely that many would be made in the winter and he thought the duties of that office could be attended to by other city officials, and paid for by the actual time employed. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the sewer committee with power to act.

There being no objection the liquor ordinance went over under the rules. The following bills were then read and allowed:

Fee bills in county court	$97 70
G. S. Barnes & Son, hardware	77 96
S. J. Hervey, work on hose house	149 15
El Paso Livery Co.	13 00
Belmont, Kinney & Co., stone curbing	27 70
A. F. Shields, work	45 00
Stewart Street & Cement Co.	21 00
G. S. Barnes & Son	508 88
J. W. Kellogg, work on reservoir	35 00
Wm. Lennox, hauling	229 05
Manitou Electric Light Co.	15 00
A. Hemenway, feed	12 11
G. A. Berry, work	2 95
W. K. Roby & Co., feed	11 43
Reynolds & McConnell, lumber	6 92
Dr. H. M. Ogelbie, medical attendance	3 00
Newton Lumber Co.	14 02
Colorado Springs Transfer Co.	4 00
J. C. Frey, work	4 30
H. I. Reid, supplies furnished	26 74
W. R. Roby	1 7 30
Street and Ditch work, by Clark	72 10
Bear Creek Extension	1,125 75
Ruxton Creek Extension	470 70
Rhodes Bros., pipe	6,700 57

Alderman Gillingham brought up the matter of having the city clerk revise the city ordinances. The clerk had an assistant now and he thought that it could be done by him. Mr. McCreery stated emphatically that he would not do the work during the present month, and for a time affairs in the council had a ridiculous appearance. After a large amount of talk and explanation by the various councilmen, in which it was shown that the salary of the clerk's assistant is more than saved the city each month by permitting that gentleman to get out of his office somewhat, it was decided that the clerk should do the work as soon as possible, the ordinance committee and the mayor to fix the compensation.

At the request of the contractors of the bank building F. S. Appleton was elected a special policeman without pay.

The water committee recommended that the petition for water main extension in Parrish's addition, presented early in the evening, be granted. The report was accepted and the work ordered done.

The street committee reported adversely in the matter of opening up Vermijo street towards the west. The council then adjourned.

The following is Emery P. Moon's report of the weather, taken at Austed, for the week ending December 11: highest temperature, 62 on the 6th and 7th; lowest temperature, 23 on the 11th; weekly mean temperature, 42.93. Direction of the wind, three days veering, two days south, one day west and one day north-west.

The Ladies society of the M. E. church, Manitou, announce that they will give an entertainment Saturday evening, December 21st, the proceeds to go towards furnishing the new M. E. church edifice. This is the first of a series of entertainments, one of which is to be a lecture by Bishop Warren.

The Texas Pan Handle route is out with the announcement of holiday excursions. Beginning December 24th and continuing until January 3d a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made between all stations.

The ladies in charge of the late Catholic fair desire to express their sincere thanks to all who patronized them and assisted in making the fair a success. The net proceeds were fourteen hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The police have been having a gay time for several days with Mrs. Carr, the old woman who attempted suicide in the Park block last week. An officer has been detailed to guard her almost constantly, and she has carried on so dreadfully that private families with whom she has been placed have been compelled to turn her out. On the 11th she was taken to the county jail and an inquiry will be made as to her sanity. The officers state that for several years she has been addicted to the use of morphine, chloroform and like drugs, which probably accounts for her condition.

The sisters of St. Francis hospital gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a quantity of books and magazines, the gift of Mrs. H. L. Ballou, now of New York city; also a lot of magazines from Judge A. L. Pattison of Denver. Kindly disposed persons who have reading matter to spare will find that it will be gratefully received by the patients at the hospital and at other public institutions of the city.

Not a very large audience witnessed the foot ball game on the 14th between the Denver High School team and the Colorado Springs team, and it was just as well perhaps, as it was a very poor game. The result was a score of 27 to 5 in favor of the visitors. Both sides did poor work, but that the Springs was a little the worst of the two, is about all that can be said of the game. There was a great deal of wrangling, and the patience of the audience was severely tried many times while the disputes were being settled. The most notable feature of the game was the kicking of a goal by M. C. Barnes, of the Springs, from near the center of the field. The running of Critch was the best feature of the visitors' game.

A private telegram received in the city on the 14th contained the information that the body of John Horn had been found dead upon the prairie half a mile from Bowbery, on the Midland. Horn was a ranchman living about four miles from Howbert, and a man of considerable property. He was quite well known in this city, and has relatives in Ohio who have been telegraphed. No particulars of the death were learned, but as the deceased had been an invalid for a number of years it is thought he may have died suddenly with a hemorrhage.

Mr. James Scott, brother of Wm. Scott, and for some time past connected with the firm of Wm. Scott & Co., left on the 16th on the Rock Island for his home in Smithland, Tenn., where he will engage in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Scott has many friends among the young people of this city, who wish him success in his new life.

A marriage license was issued recently to Henry R. Keffer, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Drenucilla Culp of Spring Mills, Penn.

The helmets and belts with billies for the city policemen have arrived, and the suits are expected daily. Our finest will be very gay when fully equipped.

The Mexican friends of James Quintana, who was killed by the runaway team on Friday, the 13th came to the city but they were unable to give very much information regarding him. They stated that he had no money that they knew of, he having drawn the $200 deposited with C. Lyons. His relatives in the southern part of the state are very poor, and the county will have to bear the expense of the burial. He was buried on the 15th from Davis' undertaking rooms.

Harry Williams, who spent the greater part of his early life in this city and eventually turned out as a faro dealer, is now languishing in the Pueblo county jail, charged with adultery. He married a young lady of this city several years ago, and it seems has lately been living with another woman in that place, but last week when confronted in the court room by his wife and her father, Mr. Capehart, he wilted and confessed.

At a meeting of the College hose company recently, Mr. Clay White was elected foreman of the company, vice Will Kirkwood, resigned. After the regular business had been transacted the members adjourned to the Chicago bakery and indulged in oysters and other good things to eat. A couple of hungry newspaper men were permitted to accompany them during the latter part of the exercises.

The transfer of the Ericson ranch to Captain DeCoursey by warranty deed, was finally completed on the 14th. This ranch consists of 2600 acres of land and valuable improvements, and Captain DeCoursey has christened it "Fairmount Park." "Ike" is now a bloated capitalist, and "The captain" is one of the largest ranchmen in El Paso county.

Marshal Dana received intelligence last week of the death of his sister, Miss Gertrude Dana, at Bottineau, Dakota, the day previous. Miss Dana had been an invalid for a number of years, and spent the summer of 1888 in this city, where she had many friends, who will be very sorry to learn of her death.

The case of assault brought against William Saunders, was tried in Justice Corman's court on the 18th. Saunders was found guilty and fined $20 and costs. The evidence went to show that during the row in the Goshen addition Mrs. Coleman came to the assistance of her husband and was accidently struck by Saunders.

At a regular meeting of Tejon lodge No. 2765, Knights of Honor, held on the 13th the following were elected officers for 1890: Dictator, E. F. Ruby; vice-dictator, E. L. Benjamin; assistant dictator, Wm. Scott; reporter, R. B. Taylor; financial reporter, D. W. Robbins; treasurer, Wm. E. McCammon; chaplain, Thos. Barber; guide, F. W. Moore; guardian, R. W. Anderson; sentinel, R. B. Hosick; trustees, R. B. Hosick, R. W. Anderson and E. L. Benjamin.

Judge Kinsley's court was kept busy Monday with four drunks, one case of carrying concealed weapons, and one more for fighting. A Huerfano street restaurant keeper was fined $50 and costs for permitting liquor to be brought in and drank at the counter of his establishment. He was fined under the nuisance ordinance, and received the lowest fine possible in the case. It is a common matter for the restaurants to permit liquor to be drank at the table, but the officers claim that this was an aggravated case.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

There are a number of new students expected after the holidays.

Regular college session resumes Thursday morning, January 2d, at 8:30 o'clock.

The class in Constitutional History of England have almost finished the Tudor period.

Mr. P. M. Mead will spend the two weeks vacation at his home in Longmont, this state.

No lecture this week, the next one in the series by Mr. Gilman falling on the date of January 3d.

Two nice clocks have been placed in the college buildings; one in the chapel, the other at the dormitory.

Mr. A. B. Gale, the genial editor-in-chief of the Phœnix Independent, has been absent on account of sickness this week.

Yesterday noon released the toiling student from books and class room, and now for two weeks life's principal care will be fun.

The next regular meeting of Phœnix Literary will be held January 3d, and will present a programme which will include a debate on the location of the world's fair.

Most of the students living in the state will go to their homes; a few of the students will spend the vacation on a ranch, while others go to the Capital city just north of us to recreate.

President Slocum will deliver a lecture in the interest of the college in Pueblo next Friday evening, and will speak at the First Congregational church of Denver, Sunday morning.

The college Y. M. C. A. reading room at the dormitory is a cosy, comfortable room and has been well used by the students. The quality of the reading matter found upon its tables is excellent.

Instructors in all departments report very satisfactory work from their classes during the past term, harder and better work having been done than during any same number of weeks before in the college.

The college tennis club has secured the courts on the corner of Tejon and Willamette, belonging to the athletic association, where they will meet for regular games during the good weather of the future.

Manager Thomson of the foot ball eleven will take his team to Denver for a game on Christmas. Better playing may be expected in the next game, as the Holliday of the team is not expected to fall upon that date.

We must have the girls' hall, and that right soon. Every week impresses this fact upon the management with additional force. After the erection of that much needed building, the matter of new and larger class rooms will arise of itself. Verily, the college grows.

Pereis continues putting our cadets into soldierly shape, and the college may well be proud of its military company. Captain Hayley is evidently up on tactics, and the boys find it work instead of play when the order to "fall in" rings out.

The college is to be represented in the oratorical contest at Denver, January 2, held under the auspices of the Scott-Saxton College of Oratory, by Mr. Guy M. Kerr and Miss Marie B. Colly. The first prize is a cash amount of $25. This is a wise choice and one that will reflect credit upon our institution, as it will be remembered that both Mr. Kerr and Miss Colly did exceedingly fine work in the local contest held last spring.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Dr. E. F. Baker, a prominent physician of Davenport, Iowa, is a guest at the Cliff.

Stone masons are now at work building the stone wall around the small triangular plat of ground in the center of Manitou. The wall is to be three feet high and surmounted with a coping of sand stone.

Mr. Dan Rupp has returned from his trip in the south. He has been absent about two months, spending a large portion of the time at Pass Christian, on the Gulf of Mexico, near New Orleans. He was a guest at the magnificent hotel managed by Mr. E. T. Blake, who is also manager of the Iron Springs hotel in Manitou. Mr. Rupp is delighted with the south and thought he saw no place that can compare with a Colorado town for active business, says if he is ever so fortunate as to retire from business, he would wish to spend his last days breathing the balmy air on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

A Big Coal Scheme.

The recent mysterious death of Franklin B. Gowen, ex-president of the Reading road and a prominent coal operator of the Pennsylvania anthracite region, has brought to public attention the existence of one of the largest and most important enterprises for the development of Colorado's coal resources that has ever been undertaken.

Mr. Gowen was at the head of a syndicate which, at the time of his death, was negotiating for the control of the entire anthracite coal deposits of this state, with the idea of developing them upon a scale commensurate with the celebrated fields of Pennsylvania.

Mr. W. F. Petrick, his Colorado agent, is in receipt of a letter written upon the day before his death, in which he speaks most flatteringly of the prospects for the success of the undertaking and his great confidence in the future of Colorado as a wealth producing state.

The syndicate which he was forming would have represented a capital of nearly or quite $30,000,000, and was to have been operated in such a manner as to supply the entire northwest country, if, indeed, it did not control the entire western market. Whether or not the death of Mr. Gowen will also prove the death of the scheme is a problem yet unsolved.

Mr. Petrick is firm in the belief that that Mr. Gowen did not commit suicide, as reported, and alleges that such a thing would be impossible in a man of Mr. Gowen's nature.

"He was," said Mr. Petrick, "a man of clearest intellect, naturally cheerful and of sanguine temperament, and no one can convince me that he took his own life. I look for startling and sensational developments in the case before it is dropped," added the speaker.—Denver Times, Nov. 17th.

After reading the above a GAZETTE representative called upon Mr. H. D. Fisher, treasurer of the Pacific Coal and Coke company, which controls a large part of the anthracite coal land of the state, and questioned him concerning the matter. Mr. Fisher was very guarded in his answer, and apparently knew more than he was willing to tell. He said that he had heard of the scheme but was not at liberty to state what he knew. He thought the article a little wild in its statements, as it would not require thirty millions to control the anthracite coal fields of the west. He knew of no syndicate that proposed to attempt to control both the bituminous and anthracite coal of the west. He stated that the only anthracite coal known in the country, outside of Pennsylvania, is in Colorado and it was entirely possible for a syndicate to control it, but he did not think it possible for any syndicate to control both kinds of coal.

A GAZETTE representative was permitted yesterday to overlook the exhibit of fine furniture which the De La Vergne Furniture company will open to the public to-day. As it is well known by this time the company has recently begun business in the Park block on South Tejon street. Yesterday the car of furniture arrived and was opened. It includes the very latest in designs and makes of handsome household goods. Among the goods were noticeable some handsome chairs, covered with the richest damask, oak hall trees and some new styles of dining room and library tables, side boards and chamber sets. Nearly all the goods run to light woods and are highly polished. What is known as square finish prevails this year in fashionable furniture. The company will show one of the handsomest windows in the city this Christmas. It consists of a tree standing in a miniature garden, handsomely laid out and filled with coral. Part of the window will be fitted up as a parlor, and the rear as a bed chamber. Beginning this morning the company will be ready to transact business or show goods.

The sale of E. H. Stevens livery business was consummated yesterday to C. B. Bischoff, lately of Cincinnati. The price paid was $8,000, which includes only the live stock, carriages, harness, etc. The real estate is the property of Mr. F. L. Rouse, but the business is to be continued at the old stand. The building is to be remodeled and an addition made in the rear, so that when completed it will be one of the most complete livery barns in the city. Mr. Stevens has been connected with this stable for many years, beginning in a small way, and by careful business methods gradually increasing the plant to its present proportions.

Papers were filed with the county clerk yesterday stating that the Kansas Town and Land company proposes doing business in this state with principal offices located at Colorado Springs, and that W. F. Lawrence is the authorized agent. C. E. Gilson, a prominent Rock Island official, of Topeka, Kansas, is the secretary of the company.

The English actress, Sophie Eyre, supported by a strong company, is booked to appear at the opera house next Monday evening. Miss Eyre was for several seasons leading lady for Lester Wallack at his New York theatre.

The city physician states that there is an ordinance against throwing hand bills, circulars, etc., on the sidewalks or in the streets, and tacking them up on trees and other public property. Any one found violating the ordinance will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The Amateur Athletic club is considering the matter of offering a prize at the next contest for the best feather-weight boxer, there being some good material in the club at that weight.

The gates for the railroad crossing on Huerfano street have arrived and are being placed.

At the examination of teachers held in Superintendent Berrey's office on November 20th there were twenty-six applicants. Four received first grade certificates, five second grade certificates, fifteen third grade certificates, while two failed to secure certificates.

El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M. elected the following as officers, on last Saturday evening: A. Armentrout, worshipful master; D. B. Robertson, senior warden; C. C. Eagerty, junior warden; L. G. Skinner, treasurer; A. E. Corman, secretary. Mr. Corman was elected secretary for the ninth term.

In the county court Monday Judge Severy rendered his decision in the demurrer argued on the 7th inst. in the Colorado City cases. The case of the People vs. Armitage is being used as a test case and the motion to quash was over-ruled. The attorneys of the liquor men argued first that the state has no jurisdiction; second, that the court has not jurisdiction; third that there is no law authorizing the proceedings; fourth, that the information is insufficient. The court did not sustain any of the counts. Immediately after the decision the various cases affected by the decision were called one after the other, but upon advice of their attorneys the defendants refused to plead. Assistant District Attorney Cochran ordered a plea of not guilty entered after each.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending December 12, 1889:

CITY PROPERTY

Carrie L. Parker to Nathan E. Parker, et. al. lot 3, blk 1, Edwards add	$100
George W. Morrin to C. M. Holmes, lot 20, blk 7, Boulder Heights add	$100
William Bush to Philip Nolen, et. al. 6 ... ft. lots 17 and 18, blk 103	$5000
Raymond Reed to Ziba C. Martin, et. al. lot 8 Reed's subdivision of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14 of blk 322 add. no. 3	$100
William J. McNames to John H. Thedinga, lot 3, blk 303, add. no. 2	$100
J. M. Somerville, et. al. to S. N. Nye, s. ½ lot 2, blk 90, add. no.	$2500
ROSWELL CITY ADDITION.	
A. H. Feuchtwanger to Mary F. Day, lots 12 and 13, blk 8	400
Roswell Town and Land Co. to Josephine L. Hager, lts 9 and 10, blk 8	200
EAST COLORADO CITY.	
Geo. W. Thorne et al. to Bertha Noxie, lt 19, blk 20	200
Bertha Healn nee Noxie, to Verner Z. Reed, lt 19, blk 20	1
John H. Thedinga, trustee, to A. L. Humphrey, lts 16 and 17, blk 30	500
GLEN PARK.	
Alice S. Carmichael to Henry P. Steele, lt 7, blk 40	600
PALMER LAKE.	
Walter Cheesewright to Henry F. Bennemann, w ½ lt 7, blk 42	200
Ada Mary Thompson to Della Kessey Campbell, lts 12 and 13, blk 53, Thompson's re-sub of blks 45, 46, 47, etc	1500
RAMAH	
El Paso Land and Water company to G. P. Robinson, lt 25, blk 26	45
COUNTRY.	
Daniel Steffa to Daniel B. Hackman, 2 92-100 acres of se qr of ne qr sec 24, tp 12, sr 66 w 6 p. m	1488
Lyman Z. Salmon to Matthew Kennedy, 1-40 int in n ½ sec 9, tp 14, s of r 66 w	1
Lyman Z. Solomon to Wm. A. Otis, 1-40 int n ½ sec 9, tp 14, s of r 66 w	1
Wm. Edwards to Wm. H. Goshen, e ½ ne qr sec 22 and n ½ nw qr sec 22, tp 13, s r 65 w	600
Isaac B. Benson to Wm. P. Allen, w ½ of ne qr and w ½ of sw qr sec 22, tp 13, s r 71 w 6th p. m	1
Lyman Z. Solomon to John Campbell, 1-20 int n ½ sec 9, tp 14, s r 66 w	1

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending December 14, 1889:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Arnold, T J	Law, Walter W
Alanneli, Frank	Lee, D K
Alcorne, John	Littlejohn, Isaac
Burns, Evert	Lidstein, David
Burnham, Frank J	Matthews, G
Buckley, John	Morley, Geo
Brownley, R Q	Munro, W M
Brook, Max	May, J J
Bruce, E R	McLaughlin, C
Blake, Albert	McGlovern, J F
Bilanger, A B	Nelson, Abe
Bell, Wm H	Nason, E F
Callender, E P	O'Donnell, John
Cuyler, Ben	Oechsle, Chas
Craig, James	Parry, Hooper G
Combs, J B	Paul, Emiel
Chafeman, Sam'l	Randolph, R H
Carnihan, J W	Ransdell, George
Carter, Geo B	Rice, M
Cain, P M	Rice, Hon L K
Ebey, Chas S	Robts, Fred
Earley, James	Smith, Robert
Flagler, James, 2	Smith, Fred
Fitzgerald, J	Smith, R Fred
Garvey, S M	Smith, Homie
Givans, John	Smith, Frans
Hall, Mr	Sundin, August
Hastings, N N	Sessions, Stillman
Hull, B C	Sisier, Zed
Hockliary, W R	Shannon, Patrick
Holden, Lawrence	Shields, Lee
Higday, M B	Stedman, R W
Harrison, J	Stark, Earnest
Heck, Fred	Smith, W J
Havers, Capt	Traissel, Benj F
Harper, Ira	Von der Heiden, C R
Hale, Alfred	Woods, William
Johnson, Andrew	Whyte, Daniel
Johnson, A W, 2	Whiting, Geo
Kirkpatrick, Wm	Wilson, John
Keeler, James	Wilson, W L
Locklin, H W	Wells, T G
Larzonby, Joseph	Williams, Nelson
Latmon, J F	Williams, H D
Latham, Austin T	Wattson, John

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Alrick, Miss Bertha	Linn, Mrs Lena
Achold, Mrs Molly	Lindsey, Miss Maggie
Allen, Miss May	Murray, Mrs L D, 2
Fresner, Miss May	Munson, Mrs John
Brislin, Miss Katie	Mathews, Miss Bertha
Black, Mrs Mary	McMahon, Miss Mary
Batchley, Mrs	McCabe, Mrs Agnes, 2
Colton, Mrs Emma	Ohrner, Miss Martha
Cooley, Mrs W W	Pearce, Mrs Etta
Collier, Mrs Geo	Queada, Mrs L F
Coleman, Mrs Sena	Robb, Mrs J J
Clements, Mrs	Roberts, Mrs Sadie
Chamberland, Mrs Frank	Roberson, Mrs Geo
Evans, Mrs Lou	Smyth, Miss Debbie
Framer, Mrs	Shields, Mrs F G
Fox, Mrs C S	Snyder, Mrs Maria
Fisk, Mrs C M	Stearn, Miss Clara
Farris, Mrs Elmira	Straub, Miss Flora
Guiles, Mrs	Steel, Miss Susan
Guiles, Mrs Gena	Spencer, Miss Maud
Gilroy, Mrs Frank E	Steven, Miss
Hendrickson, Mrs Ella	Taft, Mrs R C
Johnson, Miss A	Taft, Mrs Roscoe
Johnson, Mrs Fannie, 2	Winstor, Miss Emma
Jones, Miss Sarah	Williams, Miss Edna J
Jackson, Miss Louise, 2	Wells, Miss Maggie
Jacobson, Miss Anna	Wilson, Miss A
Kyle, Miss Lizzie	Winfield, Mrs Ida
Keith, Miss Bertie	Webb, Mrs Emily J
Lundy, Mrs Susie	West, Mrs N
Langly, Mrs Mary	Westman, Mrs Eliza
Locklin, Mrs H V	Williams, Mrs Charles
Leighton, Mrs C S	Watts, Mrs Dr Eugenia

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

Reese, Mrs L M	Hunt, Mrs M A

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Grueter, Dr C E	Stone, John
Haidle, Miss Dora	Smollie, William

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Stearns, Edward	Sayre, D
Rowen, J H	Burnham, Jno
Kaysick, Annie	Bridges, Joseph W
Foreman, Mr and Mrs Wm P	Bassett, Samuel

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLEIGH, P. M.

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CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

An Attempted Burglary at Gibson's Dry Goods Store.

Two Negroes Break In and the Police Bring Them Out

Officer Jim McCabe Discovers the Burglars at Work.

A Through Ticket to Canon for a Christmas Present.

About 1 Friday morning Merchant Policeman McCabe stopped in front of H. W. Gibson's dry goods store on Pike's Peak avenue and tried the door, as is his custom throughout the night. In the store a light was burning brightly and he was about to move away when he noticed a man's head suddenly ducked under cover. He recognized it instantly as that of a negro. He summoned assistance and Policeman Jackson and Night Watchman Appleton, of the bank building, responded, and later Policeman Chapman. Mr. Jackson was left to guard the front door and the others went to the rear. All the doors were found securely locked, but Mr. McCabe applied his 200 pounds to the rear one and it gave way. By this time a force of men had arrived from the GAZETTE office and were left to guard the front door while Mr. Jackson joined the besiegers. The police entered the building and their acts could plainly be seen by those in front. As Mr. McCabe entered he saw Louis Washington, a well known colored man of the city, sitting behind the bookkeeper's desk and pretending to be asleep. Mr. McCabe took charge of Washington and Mr. Appleton began a search for more. Under one of the counters was found hiding another colored man named Stephen Koontz. The men were brought out, searched and taken to the city jail. Outside the back door had been piled some blankets and other goods, and upon their persons were found some small articles.

An examination of the store showed how an entrance had been affected. Both men had gotten on the roof and Koontz had lowered Washington through the sky light by means of a rope which he still had about him. He had then let his companion in through the door. They had not broken open the money drawer, but had begun immediately to load up with articles of apparel and household goods. There was no possible chance of escape after being seen, as they could not get back to the transom. Washington's pockets were filled with spools of thread and light articles.

After getting to the jail Washington was very cool in the matter, but Koontz was much excited. He stated that he had a team and wagon hitched in the rear of the opera house, and this was found to be true. In the wagon was a tent and a Christmas tree, and there was an evident intention to drive away from the city.

There will be much surprise when Washington's part in the affair becomes known to the citizens, as he has been a resident of this city for many years and is well known to the business men. He has been a trusted employe of the different gentlemen's clubs and also the Midland road. Koontz was formerly a waiter at The Antlers, and both have been ranching for some time. Washington is a married man with children. They had a small room rented in the rear of Pierson's barber shop, which they occupied when in the city at night but nothing was found in it of a suspicious nature but a skein of yarn and a bunch of keys.

The police deserve much credit in the affair, especially Officer McCabe, through whose watchfulness and energy the capture was effected.

FROM MONUMENT.

MONUMENT, Dec. 1[illegible], 1889.

Mrs. P. Wilson, of East Cherry creek, is quite sick.

Mr. L. D. Russell, of Pueblo, visited at R. C. Elliott's last week.

R. C. Herrick shipped a car load of horses to Rocky Ford last Saturday.

Miss Irene Champion, of the Monument Register, is visiting friends in Kansas.

C. Ramsey left last week for his old home in Iowa. He will spend Christmas there with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Qureau, of Colorado Springs, spent last Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. E. E. Ford.

Postmaster Duffy, who has been quite sick for several days, is again able to attend to the duties of the office.

Our weather has been delightful the past few weeks, but on Monday we were visited by a snow storm and dense fog for a change.

Husted Bros. have sold their feed store to O. P. Jackson. Hereafter it will be run in connection with his grocery store, and presided over by C. Brewer.

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Wiley Atchinson, of Colorado Springs, and Miss Annie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sa[illegible] of this place.

On Tuesday Deputy Sheriff Woodward received word from Sheriff Jackson that a horse had been stolen near Castle Rock and traced for another on [illegible] A. F. Woodward arrested the man as he passed through here, and Wednesday evening Sheriff Jackson took him back to Denver.

The exercises at the church Christmas Eve will consist of a wigwam instead of a tree, singing and recitations, together with the distribution of gifts.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, as mentioned last week, was organized at the Presbyterian church last Friday evening, December 13. The officers are: President, C. E. Wentworth; vice-president, A. Curry; secretary, Miss McCoy; treasurer, Miss Emily De Long. The society will begin work with twelve active members, and it is hoped its numbers will increase at each meeting.

MICAWBER.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The plans of the new building of the Manitou Mineral Water company are completed and were placed in the hands of contractors yesterday for bids.

Mr. J. Ed. Newton is having plans prepared for a handsome residence for himself. He intends building on his lot on Agate hill near Major John Hulbert's. The building will be worth about $8000.

The stock of hardware, crockery, glass and tin ware has arrived to stock the new store of L. Smith & Co. The rapid growth which Manitou is having well warrants a store of this description. Mr. Wallace Gould, formerly of the livery firm of Hutchinson & Co., has personal charge of the store. At present there has been about $3000 worth of stock received though more will be added later. It is the intention of the proprietors to erect a tin shop in the rear of the building now occupied, and they will then be prepared to do all manner of tinning, including the laying of tin roofs. The new store will be a great convenience to the people of Manitou Springs.

Owing to the muddy condition of the water in the city waterworks there has been considerable fear expressed that the workmen along the Pike's Peak railroad are fouling the water. Yesterday morning Mayor Stillman and Alderman C. P. Barnes went to Manitou and held a conversation with the contractors of the road. Those gentlemen gave every assurance that they would protect the water from defilement the very best they could. They state that the camps are removed from the creek some considerable distance. They do not even use the water of the creek, but instead use spring water for cooking and washing purposes. Pits have been made into which all garbage and refuse matter are turned, and strict orders have been issued that the men are to leave the water alone. The muddy appearance of the water is caused by the loose rock and fresh earth thrown into the creek by the blasting. Mr. McElhany, in charge of the settler and reservoir, has been appointed a special policeman and will patrol the creek, with authority to arrest any one caught fouling the water.

A GAZETTE representative yesterday looked over the fine furniture establishment of John Lennox, at No. 22 Pike's Peak avenue. The old reliable firm is offering some fine inducements in furniture and household goods for the holidays, and the show windows have been tastefully dressed. On a sideboard in one of the windows is displayed a tea set that will make the eyes of the antiquarians and relic hunters water. The china was made in 1750, but is splendidly preserved. Since that time it has been in the possession of an old English family, members of which are now living in this city, but are compelled to part with it owing to financial troubles. Mr. Lennox has handsome bed room sets ranging in price from $18 to $150, and his stock of upholstered chairs is probably the largest in the city. Mr. Lennox has recently leased the store room in the Freeman block, and is occupying it with a large stock of household goods and second hand ware. This is done to give room for the display of furniture at the main store room.

The De La Vergne Furniture company opened up for business yesterday morning, and during the day the handsome display made in the windows was much admired. Unfortunately last night the window decorations came to grief, as about half past 7 o'clock the lace curtains were discovered to be on fire. Three sets of curtains were burned and some of the handsome furniture injured, including a $75 damask covered chair. The loss is about $100, and for a time there was an appearance that the whole block would be burned. Mr. Frank Smith, of the firm, had his hands severely burned while extinguishing the flames. It is supposed the fire was occasioned by a stray match.

A young man of the city paid $5 and costs to Judge Kinsley Tuesday morning for the pleasure of riding a bicycle on the sidewalks.

The Matt France Hose company's annual ball will occur New Year's night. It should be remembered when planning good times for the holidays.

Mr. Isaac Ericson Tuesday purchased the residence of S. E. Hoag at No. 627 N. Wahsatch avenue for $22[illegible]. Barnes & Irvine transacted the business.

Mr. Will Adams, of Struble's barber shop, has gone to Pittsfield, [illegible], to spend the holidays. He will be absent about six weeks, and the boys in the shop intimate that Mr. Adams will not be alone [illegible]

Miss Sophie Eyre, who is to appear at the opera house Monday evening, has quite a reputation in England as well as in this country for being a strong society actress. She was leading lady for a long time at Wallack's theatre in New York. She will produce E. Wayne E[illegible]'s adaptation from the German of Frizer's romantic drama, entitled "The Witch," supported by a good company.

The members of the United Presbyterian congregation expect to get into their new church building the first or second Sunday in January. As there is but a few dollars indebtedness on the building it is also hoped that by the time of the formal dedication it will be paid off. In fact a determined effort will be made to do so. The new building has cost about $7,500, and is a little gem.

A Santa Fe brakeman, named Mallory, had the first two fingers of his right hand so badly crushed while coupling cars yesterday morning that amputation was necessary.

Mr. Chas. Craig has three handsome water colors just completed and on exhibition in his studio. Two are Indian scenes, studies which are rapidly making Mr. Craig one of the best known artists in this country, and the other is a bit of Jersey coast.

"Mountaineering in Colorado," a description of the peaks about Estes Park by Frederick H. Chapin, is the latest publication by the publishing committee of the Appalachian Mountain club. The book is from the press of John Wilson & Son and is splendidly printed and illustrated. It can be found on the counters of the Consolidated book store, bound in either paper, cloth or half morocco.

Sheriff Jackson received word on Monday night that a horse had been stolen from near Edgerton, Colo., and that later the animal had been traced for another on the Divide. Monday night and Tuesday morning the sheriff's deputies and the police kept watch for the arrival of the thief in the city, but Tuesday afternoon the sheriff received a telegram from A. F. Woodward at Monument that he had been taken in that city.

An event of Christmas day will be a grand turkey shoot at the Gun club's grounds at the end of the north branch of the street car line. There will be shooting both in the forenoon and afternoon.

The Jackson Hose company at its meeting Tuesday night decided to keep open house on Christmas day to the members of the fire department. Oysters and other refreshments will be served from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the evening to firemen only.

The stock of wall paper and paints of the Newton Paint and Paper Co. was sold to C. E. Sabin and W. E. Gazin Wednesday, who will hereafter conduct the business. Both are practical business men, and Mr. Sabin has been connected with the company for several years.

There was another horse race on the Johnson track Wednesday, between the Fursman and Roe horses, won by the latter in three straight heats.

Work on the new Hagerman block has progressed until the building is now ready for roofing. The obstructions in the street were partially removed this week.

Mrs. Carr, who caused the police so much trouble last week, has been released from jail on the assurance of some friends that she will be properly cared for.

Mrs. Ada Bortree has been selected as principal and Miss Julia Berrey, assistant teacher, in the school at West Colorado Springs. The building will be occupied after the holidays.

Mr. J. S. Stevens, Miss Stevens, and Miss Bolton, of New York, arrived at The Antlers Tuesday for the winter.

At the annual meeting of the Colorado Springs club, held Monday night, the following officers were elected for the year: Dr. Anderson, president; J. F. Crowell, vice president; J. F. Humphrey, treasurer; Dr. Reynolds, secretary; Judge McMorris, J. M. Ellison, and C. C. Blodgett, trustees.

In the county court Tuesday the entire day was taken up with the trial of the keepers of Colorado City houses of prostitution. Laura Bell and Alice Hopkins were tried by jury and convicted, and Kittie Bell plead guilty. The first named was fined $100 and costs and the last two $50 and costs. John Cochran appeared for the state and E. [illegible] Artz for the defendants. The money for all these fines goes into the general school fund of the county.

The annual target practice of company A, which was postponed on Thanksgiving day, will take place Christmas.

Mr. D. B. Robinson, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, arrived in the city in his special car over the Rock Island Thursday, en route from Chicago to Albuquerque. He was accompanied by his daughter.

On Monday night a young man named Porter fell under the wheels of a Santa Fe car and had his left arm so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. He had been stealing a ride on the brake beam and was getting off together with [illegible]. The young fellow is named W. C. Porter and is an engraver by trade. He had previously [illegible] and that he lives in Pittsburg, Pa. Being without money he was taken to the county house where Dr. Strickler performed the operation.

Mr. Edward Ferris has returned to the city from a prolonged visit in the east, made in the interest of his real estate business.

Mr. J. E. Ryan has sold his meat market on Pike's Peak avenue to B. F. Sonney, and will return east.

Mr. David Coulson, who has been a guest in the city for some time, left Wednesday for his home in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Coulson will be greatly missed in Athletic circles.

The members of G. A. R. Post No. 22 had a fine time at the meeting Tuesday, and the boys of '61 enjoyed themselves as they know how to do. There was a large attendance and in the early part of the evening coffee and genuine old hard tack were served. Afterwards chairs were pushed back and Comrade McMorris related the experiences of the late John F. Hewitt while on secret service duty. It was very amusing and entertaining, especially to those who had known Mr. Hewitt in his lifetime. Afterwards there were reminiscences by Comrades Malone, Kurl and Root. The commander of the post, Major Remlox, who was for many years a resident of New Orleans, discussed the position of the post of that city in its relation to the funeral ceremonies of the late Jefferson Davis, and which has been the subject of much comment throughout the country. The G. A. R. post of New Orleans voted to attend the funeral as a body, but at the last minute reconsidered the vote and attended simply as veteran soldiers. The department commander acted as an honorary pall bearer. G. A. R. Post 22 did a very graceful act last night during the exercises. The song, "John Brown's Body," was being sung and when the verse beginning "Hang Jeff Davis, etc.," was reached the members stopped and by common consent omitted it.

Prominent Merchant Dying.

DENVER, December 19.—W. B. Daniels, of the prominent dry goods establishment of Daniels & Fisher, is dying of softening of the brain. Dr. Jenner says his case is hopeless and it is only a question of a short time before death will ensue.

The Ft. Worth Deal.

BOSTON, December 19.—At a meeting of the Union Pacific directors to day the Union Pacific and Ft. Worth deal was referred to the executive committee to be put into shape and executed.

Result of a Quarrel.

DENVER, December 19.—A Delta special to the Times says: Last night at 7 o'clock N. W. Pifer, a ranchman living on Garnet mesa, was shot and killed by Chas. Schweizer, a Swiss. It seems they had been quarreling during the day over a pre emption claim and Pifer, with his brother, came up and commenced tearing down the cabin in which Schweizer and his two brothers were taking supper. Schweizer went to the door with his Winchester and shot Pifer through the left lung, killing him almost instantly. Schweizer immediately came to town and gave himself up.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, ℔	28	@	35
Butter, ranch, ℔	25	@	30
Butter, eastern, ℔	20	@	25
Eggs, ranch, doz	28	@	35
Eggs, state, doz	28	@	30
Cabbage, Cal., cwt	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, ℔	2 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, cwt	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, cwt	1 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, doz	3 50	@	4 00
Corn, cwt	70	@	80
Chop	80	@	85
Wheat, cwt	1 25		1 40
Oats, cwt	90	@	1 00
Bran, cwt	90	@	1 10
Flour, cwt	2 40	@	2 70
Meal, cwt	1 50	@	1 60
Graham, cwt	2 25	@	2 40
Hay, (Colo.) ton	14 00		18 00
Hay (Kan.) ton	11 00	@	13 00

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, doz	40	@	60
Lemons, doz	25	@	40
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[illegible]-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Dec. 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court of El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on February 3, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Jacob Kinder of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 5994, for the nw qr nw qr sec 34, ne qr ne qr sec 33, sw qr sw qr sec 27, and se qr se qr sec 28, [illegible] range 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joe. E. Wade, Patrick Mo[illegible], James [illegible] and Wm. McManus, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wm[illegible]

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Charles R. Wootton, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1889, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Hattie C. Wootton, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 18, 1889. HATTIE C. WOOTTON.
Administratrix of the estate of said Charles R. Wootton, deceased. wl-23-4

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FOR 1890.
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Dec. 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 27, 1890, at 9 a. m. viz: John Gilmore, of Colorado Springs, P. O., Colo., Pre D. S. No. 13733, for the ne qr, sec 17, tp 13s, range 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles W. Long, J. A. McCoy, [illegible] W. Scott and J. A. Doubleday, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of County Court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 28th day of January, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: George W. H. DeWitt, of Edgarton P. O., Colo., H. S. No. 5400 for the se qr sw qr, s ½ se qr and ne qr se qr, sec 12, tp 13s, range 67 w. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Green, C. B. Burton, Benjamin A. P. Eaton and Mark L. Dorr, all of Edgerton P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wm-[illegible]

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—FOR—
1890.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John M. McCoy, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of John M. McCoy late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1890, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of December, A. D., 1889.

EDWIN J. EATON,
wm-14-4 Administrator.

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